THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

24. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

il war, on the part of the majority of the es, is collapsing with as much suddenness ntensively as they at first rushed into it. nce of Gen. Grant's policy of not pushing the extremity of unconditional surrender. l at Raleigh, with orders for the revocation n's original negotiations with Johnston has kly followed by the surrender of the latter substantially the same as Lee obtained. took the snubbing he has received from rnment very philosophically, admitting he some mistakes. It is whispered that he is he friend of the South.—As Johnston's surcludes Beauregard, Hardee and Hoke, al- the military men of any note who have conducted the Confederate operations in the nd Gulf States, with the exception of Bragg outh Carolinian Wade Hampton, are effect- ecluded from taking further part in the should the fugitive President Davis make promise never to give it up till it is abandon- North in disgust. Bragg is not included in nder, because he has no command, but he is to avail [illegible] privileges now accord- [illegible] the provisions. The [illegible]s variously accounted [illegible]terview between Sher- [illegible] is reported to have had a h his old antagonist Kilpatrick about the their many cavalry encounters together, e declared that the South is not yet con- [illegible]en worsted. It is said to be well known pposed Johnston's proposals to surrender, d him a "coward," a "sneak," and a "pol- nd absolutely refused to be a party to any t looking to the abandonment of the South e, or to recognize the authority of any one der him or his men. It is further rumoured breed himself, shortly before the capitulation, nston's presence, provoked a quarrel, insult- proaching him, for which he was shot down ggrieved general, and had died. It was con- more probable, however, that he has gone off h of his men as remained faithful to him, as rt to Davis. He, at least, has shown a dis to "fight to the last ditch."—Minor and d bodies of the Confederates, at Cumberland d in Kentucky have also surrendered, and so far as the territory east of the Mississippi erned, is at an end.—Davis and his accom- g fugitives, when last heard from, had arrived h Carolina; and it is thought he will be inter- before he reaches the Mississippi river. A me will show whether he has been escorted to st by Wade Hampton, and has escaped in that n, or whether he has made his way to Texas- nceeds in doing that, he may be able to pro- e war for an indefinite time, as it will be no sk for the North to maintain a sufficiently rmy to drive him out of that State, where he e able to rally around him all the most des- and determined adherents of the Southern Some such scheme as this is probably what d at by the Confederate organ, in London, on the receipt of the news of the fall of Rich- nd the capitulation of Lee, expresses hope t for the cause of the South in the second act of the war which it says is about to commence.—The amount of treasure carried off by Davis from Richmond, which was at first estimated at several millions, is now put down at only a few hundreds of thousands of dollars.

That the spirit of the Confederates west of the Mississippi is not yet quite broken down is shown by the reports that some of them in Arkansas are preparing to invade Missouri; and also by the daring attempt of the Confederate ram Webb to put to sea. Running out of the Red River on the evening of the 25th ult., she steamed at full speed past the gunboats and iron-clads at Vicksburg. Steaming at the rate of 25 miles an hour, she passed the city of New Orleans in broad day, and would probably have got to sea, to prey on the Federal commerce, had not the condensers of her boilers burst, when a few miles above Fort St. Philip. On account of this accident, she was blown up and abandoned by her crew.

The Americans have manifested much contempt, in words, for the ability of the British or French fleets to inflict any serious damage upon them in the event of war; but they are now almost ludicrously alarmed, lest the ram Stonewall should pay their chief sea-ports a hostile visit. Believing all their forts and great guns would be unable to stop her entrance, iron-clads have been placed in the principal harbours for their protection.

Gen. Grant, immediately on his return to Washington after Johnston's surrender, set about making an arrangement for the contemplated heavy decrease of the military forces, and consequent reduction of the government expenses. It is thought the army will soon be reduced four hundred thousand men.—The unfortunate residents in the districts through which the hostile armies have passed, derive no immediate benefit from the cessation of the war, as they are now plundered by the disbanded Confederates, as well as by Federal stragglers.

The Washington Assassins.

Capture and Death of Booth.

Nearly all the parties engaged in the murder of President Lincoln and the attempt upon the lives of Mr. Seward and his son are now in custody. Mysterious allusions are made as to the number of unsuspected accomplices and their other intended victims. The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that notice has been given by the American Consul-General in Canada that all the criminals connected with the murder of Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. "This has a meaning."

Paine, the Seward assassin, is a brother of the St. Albans raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring.

The following are the leading particulars of the arrest of Booth and his accomplice Harrold, and of the shooting of the former:—

"J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, and to Garretts' farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired—Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now at Washington."

"The detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, under Lieut. Dougherty, numbering 28 men, and accompanied by two of Col. Baker's detective force, which went down the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had crossed the Rappahannock a short time previously, going in the direction of Bowling Green, and he added that the captain would probably be found in that place, as he was courting a lady there.

"On pushing on to Bowling Green, the captain was found at a hotel and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harrold were at the house of John and William Garrett, three miles back towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry. No clue could be obtained of the other two men, and after taking the two Garretts into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the captain.

"The two Garretts are dressed in rebel gray, having belonged to Lee's army, and had just returned home on parole. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harrold, and manifest great uneasiness concerning their connection with the affair.

"The report that Booth attempted to shoot himself while in the barn is incorrect. He, however, in his parley with his besiegers, indicated that he would not be taken alive. His manner throughout was that of a hardened desperado, knowing that his doom was sealed, and preferring to meet it there in that shape to the more ignominious death awaiting him if captured. He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him until the roof began to fall in, when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make a desperate attempt to cut his way out, and perhaps really hoped to succeed amid the smoke and confusion. It was this movement on his part that seemed to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harrold, before leaving the barn, laid down his pistol, which was immediately picked up by Booth, who had it in his hand at the time he was shot.

The whole of the party who surrounded the barn in which Booth and his companion were concealed, appear, from the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth, to have been afraid to attempt to take him alive. They parleyed with them a long time before Harrold surrendered, leaving Booth alone in the barn. The statements vary as to whether Harrold gave himself up before or after the barn was fired. Sergeant Corbett says:—"Before the flames were kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us, but we could not see him, but after that the tables were turned against him. We could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door, as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the door I fired at him. I aimed at his body. I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head right below the right ear, and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired, and that may probably account for his receiving the ball in his head. I was not over 8 or ten yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I asked him, 'where are wounded?' He replied in a feeble voice, his eyeballs glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, 'In the head. You have finished me.' He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About one hour before he breathe his last he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six-barrelled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. We gave him brandy, and our men went in search of a doctor, whom we found about four miles from the scene of the occurrence, but when the doctor arrived Booth was dying. He did not talk much after his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied 'I die for my country,' and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime."

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Tribune's special despatch says of the soldier who shot Booth: Boston Corbett, the hero of the above narrative, was born in London, but was brought to New York by his father at eight years of age. He subsequently went to Boston where he was converted, and was baptized a member of the Methodist church. He says that at that time desiring to lead a new life he changed his former given name and was baptized "Boston." His subsequent residence has been in New York, where he enlisted into the 16th New York cavalry. He is as modest as he is devoted, and his lieutenant pronounces him a most worthy soldier. He was offered one of Booth's pistols by the detectives as the memento of the occasion, but he declined it saying he desired no reminder of the sad duty he had performed, and desired to have it banished from his mind as soon as possible. He was to-day offered one hundred dollars for his own pistol with which he had killed Booth, but he instantly replied—"that is not mine: it belongs to the government, and I would not sell it at any price." Being spoken to about the large reward, he replied that he desired no reward for having done what God made manifest to him in answer to prayer, was his duty to do. He remarked however that if the Government wished to reward him and would allow him to keep his little horse when his time of service was over, it would be all he could wish. "He is not very valuable," he said, "but I've got so attached to him that I would like to take him home." He was assured by the gentlemen present that Secretary Stanton would cause an order to be issued for that horse to be turned over to him. It is mentioned as a coincident circumstance that Corbett attended McKendrie Chapel in this city last Sunday, at which time he related his interesting experience as a man, soldier, and Christian, closing with a very fervent and appropriate prayer, in which the then public burden engrossed his mind. He prayed with especial fervour that the guilty, fleeing perpetrators of the foul crime against humanity and the nation, might be speedily overtaken and brought to justice, little dreaming then that he was to be the instrument under Providence for the answer of his own prayer.

The surgeons who held the autopsy on the body of Booth says that he must have endured untold anguish of body as well as mind. He broke one of his legs on the night of the murder. What has become of his corpse is to be forever unknown.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

American War News.

Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult. He is one day ahead of Gen. Stoneman, who, with his cavalry, is in close pursuit. The C. S. President is escorted by 2,000 cavalry, well mounted, and is accompanied by Benjamin, Sec. of State, Breckenridge, Sec. of War, and other "notorious characters." It is hoped that as Davis is burthened with eleven waggons, supposed to contain specie, he will be captured by Stoneman.

The Confederate generals Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor are said to have made proposals to surrender themselves and their commands; and Mallory, the C. S. Secretary of the Navy, has surrendered himself to the U. S. naval authorities at Pensacola. The number of Davis's leading adherents is rapidly diminishing.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation charging Jefferson Davis, "late of Richmond, Va.," and "Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harboured in Canada," with having incited the murder of Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Seward, and offering rewards for their arrest "within the limits of the United States," varying from $100,000 to $10,000. —This looks like an invitation to mercenary desperadoes to kidnap the Southern refugees in Canada, and hand them over to Mr. Johnson, to gratify his desire for vengeance. As there are already three hundred persons arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination conspiracy, there will be little difficulty in getting some of the number to swear to anything against Davis to save themselves.—Payne, who attempted the life of Seward, has confessed his guilt.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 6.

THE IRON MINES OF MADOC.

If the construction of the long-talked-of railroad from Belleville to Marmora is to be commenced in season to be of use to the present generation, and to help to check the lamentable depopulation of the County of Hastings now going on, it is probable that it can only be done by the grant of wild lands in aid of the project, for which the recent public meeting on the subject resolved to petition the Legislature. By the prorogation of Parliament, that preliminary step has been necessarily delayed; but we are glad to find that the time thus apparently lost is being improved to the best advantage. We last week copied from the *Independent* a brief paragraph announcing that the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge had made arrangements to have five tons of iron ore from this county transported at his own expense to the Radnor Iron Works, at Three Rivers, the proprietors, Messrs. De la Rue & Co., having kindly undertaken to manufacture the same into iron free of expense. In this way, Mr. Wallbridge proposes to present to the members of the Government and the Legislature an argument of the most practical kind that Hastings County possesses resources of sufficient Provincial importance to justify the application for the grant of wild lands, and to meet the possible objection that it has no surplus agricultural produce to send abroad, on which to base the demand for Provincial aid.

The *Independent's* paragraph was also copied by the *Toronto Leader*, which fell into the error of supposing that it was the Marmora iron that was to be sent to Three Rivers. There is, however, no necessity for any such action to prove the value of the magnetic iron ore of that township; nor of the still superior description of that ore from the mine of Mr. Uriah Seymour, of Madoc, which is known, on the authority of Sir William Logan, to be the very best of its kind, surpassing even the celebrated Swedish iron. The ore which is to be submitted to the practical test of manufacture, is that which is known as *Specular* or *Red Hæmatite*, the iron from which, from its peculiar qualities, is the very best for the manufacture of car wheels. It derives its value for that purpose from being less liable than other irons to fracture, which is one of the most frequent causes of railway accidents. It is also, we believe, largely employed in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, from which the fortunate discoverer and patentee has rapidly accumulated great wealth.

The existence of a deposit of this valuable ore was discovered thirty years ago by Mr. D. L. Cummins, while engaged in clearing what was then the wild lands of the township of Madoc. Some time since, he communicated the fact that he knew of a peculiar kind of ore—with the precise nature of which he was unacquainted—to Mr. Wallbridge, who at once procured some specimens of it, and disposed of them in such a way as to attract the attention of persons best qualified to estimate its marketable worth. In the course of time, this was duly recognized, and when, in answer to inquiries, he told those seeking information where it was obtained, that it was found within a short distance of Mr. Seymour's magnetic iron mine, the fact that the two qualities of iron should exist so near together was so new to geologists, as to be received by them with doubt and almost incredulity. For all that, it is a "fixed fact." Mr. Wallbridge's efforts to bring the ore into notice were successful, and finally led to the offer from Messrs De la Rue & Co., which has been accepted, to test the ore at their works.

Having taken the matter in hand, Mr. Wallbridge determined to visit the deposit of ore himself, to inspect it, and to make arrangements with the owner of the land on which is it situated, to procure the needful supply of five tons. With this object he came to Madoc, and on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Wallbridge, Mr. U. Seymour, Mr. Cummings, Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, and a few other other gentlemen who felt an interest in the matter, proceeded to the spot, which is situated on the east half of Lot No. 12 in the Fifth Concession, owned by Mr. W. Kain. Such of our readers as may be acquainted with the locality, will probably be surprised to learn that what has been considered and called by them a bed of red ochre, is the identical spot where the specular iron ore is found. A very brief inspection was sufficient to show that there would be no difficulty in procuring the supply required, of ore of the richest quality, from the quantity lying on and immediately under a very limited extent of surface, not only inside Mr. Kain's fence, but on the very line of the new County road. Thorough exploration alone will develop the extent of the deposit, and determine the source of its origin, that is to say, whether it has been brought by water from some neighbouring bed of iron, or whether it has been heaved up by volcanic action. To Mr. Seymour's practised eye, some of the specimens presented the appearance of having been subjected to the influence of great heat.

Having some recollection that we had heard of a similar bed in some other part of the township, we inquired of Mr. Cummins whether he was acquainted with it. Finding that he was, Mr. Wallbridge determined to inspect that also. Returning a mile or so towards the village, the majority of the party, under the guidance of Mr. Cummins, struck across lots to see the other deposit, on the east half of 7 in the Sixth Concession. Singularly enough, this part of the expedition led to the unexpected discovery of another lot of specular iron ore, which was found crossing Mr. Cummins's own property, on the west half of No. 8 in the Seventh Concession, within two rods of a mine of magnetic iron ore, with indications of abundance of it.

Thus there is every prospect that if the railroad is made, it will be due in great part to the value of the mineral resources of Madoc. We should feel a little more sanguine about its speedy construction, if the example set by Mr. Wallbridge of active personal exertion to further it was more generally followed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, about the time the Madoc stage arrived at Wallbridge's Mill, Mr. W. Peck, merchant and postmaster at Halloway Post-office, met with an accident which resulted in his sudden death. He was about to go to Belleville, to fetch a load of goods, and had scarcely started from his own door, when his horse took fright, and almost immediately threw him out of the vehicle with great force against the fence. Mr. Peck was so severely injured that he was quite unconscious when he was taken up, and expired in a few minutes. He was greatly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and young family to lament his loss.

Three of the persons "R[illegible] Con[illegible]" whose arrest on account of [illegible] with the murder of Abraham [illegible] have been offered by the [illegible] the Grand Jury at Toronto last [illegible] neutrality. With reference to two [illegible] Thompson and Clay, the Leader says one was in Richmond when least heard of; the other is on the Atlantic, on his way to Europe. Mr. Cleary, as soon as he heard he was indicted, surrendered himself, and gave bail for his appearance for trial on the charge at the October assizes.

Awful Steamboat Disaster on the Mississi[illegible]

Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost!

CAIRO, April 28.—The steamer Sultana from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained thirty hours repairing, taking on 1,996 Federal soldiers, and 35 officers lately released from Cahaba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and after coaling proceeded about [illegible] A. M. When seven miles up, she blew up and immediately took fire and burned to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls on board, not more than 700 will be recovered. Five hundred were rescued and are now in the hospital, and 200 or 300 uninjured are at the Soldier's-house. Captain Mason, of the Sultana, is supposed to be lost.

At four o'clock the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life. Many were badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue and are still engaged in picking them up.

Gen. Washburne immediately organized a board of officers to investigate the affair. They are now at work. No further particulars are received.

Hon. John Covode, of the war committee, furnishes the following information relative to the disaster:—

"No troops belonging to States east of Ohio were lost. All the eastern troops will be sent to Annapolis." Mr. Covode says that "the boat was overloaded, her registered capacity being for only 376 passengers, and she had nearly 2,200 on board. There were other good boats at the time at Vicksburg in which some of the paroled soldiers could have been sent home as well as not, but the authorities would not permit them to leave. The paroled prisoners think there is criminality about the matter. The agent of the Sultana writes that nearly 1,700 persons were lost by the disaster. All reports agree that not less than 1,500 were lost.

From Europe.

eamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 22nd, nstown on the 23rd ult., arrived at New York d inst.

orning Advertiser asserts that on the receipt ews of the fall of Richmond, Napoleon pro- Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, land and France should by treaty, offensive nsive, make common cause and assist each h all land and sea forces in the event of an , either Canada or Mexico. The Advertiser e the scheme, and trusts inquiry will be e it on the re-assembling of Parliament. tatement must be taken for what it is worth, t referred to by any other journal.

lief in the struggle being over in the South to gain strength.

an securities and even cotton are very buoy- ctive in anticipation of peace.

rmy and Navy Gazette thinks it impossible nized resistance can be prolonged.

mes thinks unless the South consents to re- Union, the end is as far off as ever, but as shows evidence of liberality, and as slavery half extinct and verging on its final doom, thinks reconciliation possible, but come y, England will await the issue with the rbearance of neutrals, but with an earnest peedy and lasting peace.

dex and some other pro-Southern journals ss to look hopefully upon the second act of h they argue is about to open.

arowitch was dangerously ill at Nice.

ar passed through Paris *en route* for Nice, ing of the Belgians, on his return to Brus- seized with illness.

RED PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.—*Phila-* pril 30.—Some excitement was caused here the discovery of a plot to burn this city, empted in New York last year. Gen. Cad- has made a proper distribution of troops, elieved that no attempt will be made. No of the plot can be obtained.

Windsor Journal of Tuesday ght last, owing to some in- e authorities, the river side Sandwich, to Walkerton, dsor, was patroled by the Royal Canadian e guard at the Volunteers' barracks, Sand- also turned out, and patroled along the e river in front of the town. We have not t was the cause of the alarm, and probably It is said, however, that the Fenians had Detroit that evening, and were probably er afterwards to see us."

ODUS.—Large numbers of our young men g Hamilton at present for the United States, of employment, and the surplus of work- the mechanical branches is being rapidly nt. The movement seems to extend to all f the Province.—*Hamilton Times.*

SANT STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Considerable ex- has existed in Washington for the past few ng the numbers of troops who have passed e city. Several have been killed by fight- g themselves.

GRAVE.—The vexed question as to the f the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at tled by a statement which may be regarded After the head and heart, which have been in the army medical museum in Washington, removed, the corpse was placed in charge n, who after various movements calculated mpertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a lit- f ground close to the Penitentiary, where years felons have been buried. Booth's body ited here and the earth over it was smooth- refully sodded over; other graves of less felons had previously been levelled, and a ard is now in charge of the spot, and will to keep it undisturbed until grass has grown y no one will ever distinguish the place assassin's corpse was interred from other graves around it.

seems as if the New York Times were cor- that the "era of assassination" has come neighbours. The despatches of Thursday the shooting of the Hon. B. Burton, a prom- en of Syracuse, in his own house. The as- , so far, escaped.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—When the ho have been arrested as directly concerned spiracy to murder simultaneously the Presi- other union leaders, and who number 15 men and 1 woman, were being removed from the Monitors to the Penitentiary they were all heavily ironed with ball and chain on each leg, and handcuffed in such a manner as to keep their hands several inches apart, and some of the more desperate ones having their hands fastened behind the back. A sort of sack covered the head and face of each, leaving only the mouth and nostrils exposed so as to prevent their recognition by each other or any one else. A special sentinel was in charge of each prisoner. As the signal was given for the Key Port to start, the steamer's bell rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled prisoners gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking that their hour of retribution had come.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th April, 1865.

Adams, John	Hazzard, Joseph
Adrain, H	Hover, H
Bacon, John	How, Simon
Bateman, Jm	Jones, W H
Blakely, James	Labell, John (2)
Bristol, W	Langan, James
Bryant, C B	Mandebe, J M
Burk, Mr S	McCoy, S H
Butterfield, J L	Munroe, L
Carman, John	Prime, A (2)
Carscallen, L	Philips, H
Chambers, James	Philips, Mrs E
Connor, John	Raasburer, Miss M
Corby, Nancy	Riggs, W F
Delyea, Wm	Rupert, Ann
Devolin, Wm	Rupert, John
Dunn, James	Soans, John
Eager, Elizabeth (2)	Stephens, Mrs Mary
Ellis, A	Shetbram, James
Evans, B F	Thomson, John
Fitzpatrick, D	Wannamaker, John
Fones, Daniel	Wannemaker, J & J
Fox, John	Waters, P
Fox, J C	Webster, Wm
Gay, Robert	West, John
Greenes, James	Young, Jacob
Hazzard, James	Ulman, Jacob

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

MISS SMITH,
MUSIC TEACHER,
MADOC.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FARM TO LET.

THE FARM, containing 200 acres, Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of Huntingdon, with extensive buildings, known as

"The Old Francis Place."

Rent moderate.

This Farm is on the County gravel road from Belleville to MADOC, Five Miles from the latter place, where there is a cash market for produce. Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or
M. P. HAYES, Madoc.

April 16, 1864.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road across Lot 17, between the Third and Fourth Concessions, in lieu of the road given by them across their lots.

ANDREW BEGG.
HENRY ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 24, 1865.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the Government allowance of road between Lots 10 and 11 in the Eighth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now running across the East half of Lot No. 11.

JOSEPH HAZZARD.

Madoc, May 4, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a NOTE for Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, dated April 19, drawn by Peter Youngs, and payable to the order of M. McLEAN, or Bearer, on or before Oct. 1st, 1865, as the same has been lost.

M. McLEAN.

Queensboro, April 28th, 1866.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,
(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)
With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

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DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
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FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Civil Engineer, &c.
OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

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SATURDAY, May 6, 1865.

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MEMORY.

If Memory can wake a sigh,
Can dim with rising tears the eye,
And o'er the brow where gladness play'd
Can in a moment cast a shade;
Can hush the rising laugh in gloom
As dark and silent as the tomb,—
Forget not that it has the power
To gild with charms the lonely hour,
And with the thoughts of pleasure past,
Of hopes and joys too bright to last,
It ever bears a ray of light
To cheer the gloom of present night.
Beneath its spell the mind retakes
Its tone of former gladness,
And now the sigh, if sigh it wakes,
Is robb'd of all its sadness.

THE GUINEA SMUGGLERS.

(*Continued.*)

Young Robert, for it was Polly's lover who thus abruptly presented himself, went up to the bill and with a saucy air of ridicule, read it through, in mimicry of the lawyer's manner. He had completed its perusal, and was about to tear it in two, when Farmer Wilkins caught his hand.

"Stand by," he said, "Master Robert, stand by; it's twenty pounds penalty, the lawyer says, to tear it."

The young farmer laughed as he peeled off the bill and stuck it on again, turning its face to the wall.

"The bill's dated the first of April," he said laughing; "and as the fools in Lunnun have said nothing as to how it is to be stuck up in inn parlours, let me see the lawyer as 'll dare to give evidence against us for putting it up as we like. It is all a dream, this guinea-boat. They'll want to hang us next, because we coast-people don't all go and join the men-of-war."

"Don't, Bob—don't Robert, dear," said Polly coaxingly to her lover, laying her hand softly on his arm, and looking up at his angry face with pretty beseeching eyes.

"We don't want spies here, Lawyer Wedger," said the young man, flashing round suddenly on the rather frightened lawyer. "That I tell you, though it is my uncle's house. If you come here out of your way to get liquor, you may have it like any other tramp; but you shall not sneak about an honest man's house to work out mischief; and as for Polly, I'll not have her worried. She don't want anything to do with you."

"No, I don't," said Polly, half crying, half fretfully.

"Take care, take care, young man," said Wedger, or you'll never die quietly in your bed. You have defamed my character, you have insulted his Majesty's government. I tell you, you are suspected. Take care. I warn you, that were I not a merciful man, I could frame two actions out of what has occurred only this very night."

"Frame away, lawyer, and give the devil more clients!" said the young farmer. "You merciful!—Merciful as a weasel sucking at a hare's blood—merciful as the Good'in Sands on a rough night. Ha! ha! I say, friends, a lawyer merciful! Well, that is a better joke than even the fool of a story about the guinea-boat."

"I warn you," said Wedger, throwing down the money for the rum and milk, "there are queer reports at Seaford of this Zebec Inn."

"And I warn you," said Jumper Davison, ex-pilot and now landlord—"I warn you, for all your nasty threat, that the day you see the guinea-boat, or any one who is in her, will be the worst day in your life."

"O ho!—So there is a guinea-boat then," thought Wedger to himself, as he took up his stick, frowned heavily at every one, and strode out of the room.

"I have them, I have them," exclaimed he, as he strode rapidly home along the cliff, and closed his hand as he spoke, as if clutching on a living thing. "I have seen the guinea-boat; I have found its starting-place; I know the signal for its starting. No doubt that young cub of a farmer, too, is one of the lot—and he'll hang. I have them, thank God! I have them in a net; reward and all. O lucky, lucky walk! But—"

This triumphant soliloquy might have lasted till Wedger reached Seaford, had not a thought of danger suddenly struck a momentary chill through the lawyer's nerves. "That warning," he thought, "what could it mean? Would some friends of the smugglers waylay him?"

It would be well to show that he was armed. He instantly drew a pistol from his breast-pocket—for he generally went armed—and fired it into the air. There was a flash of light, a report, and then a deeper silence than before. But, to Wedger's astonishment, he was answered by a shot in the direction of the Zebec Inn. Then a blue-light shone out, and cast a lurid corpse light over the cliff, sea and inland fields. It seemed almost like a omen of some evil to ensue from the events of that night.

"Signals again!" said Wedger; "why, the very air's alive with them to-night; but I'll soon smoke out this hive of fire-work makers."

Twenty minutes' more sharp walking brought the lawyer to Seaford. The country town was already still and hushed, for sleep seizes on such places at an early hour, probably because in the daytime it is never very far away from it. There was no sound but the regretful music of the chimes, as they sang the dirge of another hour, and an occasional fitful burst of drunken singing from the Sir Home Popham Inn. Wedger gave a spiteful and suspicious knock at his door—a knock that seemed to say in a staccato way; "Come, look alive, for I know there is something going on inside that ought not to." A trembling slut of a servant, black with heedless industry, came shuffling to the door, and opened it with a rattling of chains. Wedger, like most bad men, was a tyrant; he said, in a cold, stern voice, "Pru, is my son in?"

Pru faltered out: "Yes, I think so."

Wedger stepped back a foot or two, and looked up at the third-floor window. There was no light. He returned. "Liar!" he said; "you know he's out drinking and gambling as usual. If you don't tell me when he comes in, I'll discharge you this day fortnight. Mind—d'ye hear?—and look'ee, call me early, for I have important business with the town-clerk to-morrow."

There was a crowd of prisoners, smugglers, suitors, watchmen and sailors, in the outer office of Mr. Shipton, the town-clerk, next morning, when Mr. Wedger, sending in his name and a line written in pencil on a card, was instantly bowed into the inner sanctum of the great man, to the envy and chagrin of a dozen or so other visitors.

"The ferret and the terrier always work well together, drat 'em both," grumbled a farmer in top-boots, flapping the door-mat with his hunting-whip.

But let us follow the lawyer into the great man's terrible presence, where he was in close confabulation with a local magistrate, a pompous and tremendous person who prided himself much upon the circumstance of his having once been in 'the City Light Horse Volunteers.'

There sat the great men, opposite each other, at a table crowded with bundles of papers, depositions, and other magisterial machinery. Now the great man bowed to the right hand bundles, now to the left, the town-clerk now tugged with his teeth at obdurate red tape knots, now split up quill pens in the hurry of fretful nibbing.

"Good morning, Mr. Wedger," said both gentlemen, as Mr. Wedger entered, took a seat, and pulled out a paper.

"And what is this—what is this information you have to give us, Mr. Wedger? Smuggling, of course," said the magistrate. "Oh, those depraved people of Seaford—how long will they trouble us? You received, of course, that ill judged, and, I may say, irrational proclamation about these imaginary guinea smugglers. I am surprised to find our ministers perpetrating such a blunder."

"Not so imaginary, I fear, Mr. Damerham," said the lawyer, calmly "as you will allow, when I tell you what happened to me only yesterday eve."

The town-clerk looked up in astonishment at an attorney who could actually contradict a live Seaford magistrate.

"To smuggle guineas sir," said the magistrate pompously, putting his two thumbs rhetorically into the two arm-holes of his plum-coloured velvet waistcoat, and shaking his large gold seals with indignation at the lawyer's want of logic—"is the act of fools. How can Bonaparte hope to drain a country like ours of gold? What are guineas fit for but to be melted down into bullion? What can the dogs of French pay the misguided men in but worthless assignats? I tell you, sir, the guinea has never been at a premium anywhere. Turn to the 1st Geo. I. cap. 4, or to the Clipping Statute, second Queen Anne—nowhere do I find penalties for this offence, sir. The thing is a rank absurdity. Men do not incur severe penalties without adequate motives. Now, when I was in the City Light Horse Volunteers, there were—"

Could the town-clerk believe his ears—Mr. Wedger actually interrupted the magistrate.

"But, Mr. Damerham, I have proof; I never move in legal matters without proof."

The town-clerk was petrified. What, the low attorney of the place—the felon's refuge—dare to have proofs to support a fact contradicted by the chief magistrate of Seaford! He was astonished—nay, more: he was hurt.

"Some garbled words of a drunken coastguardsman, I suppose," said Mr. Damerham, somewhat nettled, and referring as he spoke to a corpus juris as big as a family Bible to hide his annoyance, "some dream of a suborned fisherman, I suppose, again, who swears he has met a great white boat brimming with loose guineas. Tut, tut, Mr. Wedger, I am surprised at a man of your years and sense."

"As for our years," said Wedger, nettled in turn, "they're pretty nearly equal." Could he mean to imply that their senses were of a very different calibre? Wedger here rose, and laid his knuckled and gloved hand on the corpus juris: "I do not come here to waste a magistrate's valuable time with rumours, dreams, or ghost-stories. I come here, gentlemen, to speak of what I myself have seen not twenty-four hours ago, and not a mile from very room."

The magistrate and town-clerk pricked up their ears, and stared with positively open mouths as the lawyer related the events of the preceding night, confirming the current story of the mysterious white boat, that, when pursued, seemed always to melt away into the distance.

"Very important evidence, no doubt, very important," said the magistrate, as Wedger finished the story by urging strong and prompt measures. "No doubt you have seen, I may even go so far as to say, a smuggling boat; but why a guinea-boat, Mr. Wedger? Dear me, why a guinea-boat, of all things? What proof of the guineas, Mr. Wedger? How we proceed, Mr. Town-Clerk, on evidence like this. A gentleman sees a white boat, and observes corresponding signals; that's the total of his evidence."

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

"I'm moving in a very high circle," as the sun said when he turned himself round in a chimney.

A Chinese thief, having stolen a missionary watch, brought it back to him the next day to be shown how to wind it up!

Of all human actions, pride [illegible] tains its end; for while it aims [illegible] tation, it reaps contempt and de[illegible]

It is not work that kills; it [illegible] healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man [illegible] he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. [illegible] not the revolution that destroys the machinery, [illegible] the friction. Fear secretes acids; but love and [illegible] are sweet juices.

A young professor at one of the colleges married a lady twenty years his senior. This was said, by a witty friend, to be a proof of his ambition, as he appeared desirous of studying "the ancients."

A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning:—"Never, Sandie, never above all things, get into debt; but if ever you do, let it be for manure."

"One of the dryest humourists I ever met," [illegible] Sala, "is P. T. Barnum. On board the river steamers in the States they feed you for a moderate [illegible] very sumptuously, but the portions supplied are usually of microscopic dimensions. Barnum [illegible] taken passage by one of these stately Noah's Arks. He called, at tea time, for a beefsteak. The waiter brought him the usual little, shrivelled mite of broiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfuls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically, as though it were a sample of steak submitted to his inspection, and then turned it to the waiter, saying, "Yes; that's what I mean. Bring me some of it."

A Toast.—"The Press: it ex-presses truth, [illegible] presses error, im-presses knowledge, de-presses [illegible] rancy, and op-presses none.

The Waxwork of Westminster Abbey.—[illegible] would scarcely expect to find an exhibition of dressed-up figures in Westminster Abbey, yet in [illegible] Abbot Islip's Chapel there is a collection of [illegible] which, if thrown open to public view, would prove a serious rival to Madame Tussaud's establishment. In this quaint collection is found a figure of the Duke of Buckingham, lying in his State robes as Page, [illegible] wax face evidently taken from a life cast. There are also Queen Anne (magnificently robed), William the Third, Mary, Lord Chatham, and two or three other personages. The figure of Nelson is likewise in [illegible] ital preservation; but those of Queen Elizabeth and James the First have disappeared. The existence of this curious collection is due to the custom which formerly prevailed of carrying effigies of deceased persons at their funerals.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

. 125. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ere is no later news of the whereabouts of the ve President Davis. Stoneman's cavalry has ordered to return to East Tennessee; so that ursuit of Davis is apparently given up. The t that the latter was obliged to abandon his e train is contradicted.

Mallory, the Confederate Naval Secretary, has rrendered himself, as was stated, and it is pre- d he is still with the President. The members Confederate Cabinet stick to their cause and e another with great fidelity.

espatch from Raleigh says that Capt. Semmes, rly of the Alabama, with other officers and the Confederate navy, are included in the forces ndered by Johnston. When and how the Gen- btained authority to control and dispose of the in this summary manner is not explained. Pre- Johnson is said to be preparing a proclama- eclaring all vessels sailing under the Confede- lag to be pirates, and the crews liable to be if caught. But as the Confederate naval force een stigmatised as piratical throughout the war, nt the Federal authorities venturing to execute le captured sailor, the threat does not amount ch, nor are foreign powers likely to regard it, the United States government formally with- its acknowledgement of the right of the insur- to be recognised as belligerents.

Kirby Smith's negotiations are said to con- te the surrender of the entire Confederate Mississippi army upon the same terms as Lee ohnston obtained. This, in conjunction with mours that Generals Dick Taylor and Forrest made proposals for surrender upon similar would reduce any further resistance to the l authority to mere guerrilla warfare; for, al- h the armistice between Gen. Dana and the lerate Gen. Hodge was to terminate on the 3rd t, when hostilities might be resumed at any nt, the further continuance of the contest in the west is very unlikely. Under these circum- s, Davis's supposed intention of making a last in Texas must be almost hopeless, and those like himself, were determined to fight to the ill now yield to the present necessities of the and make their escape—if they can—to foreign

he guerrilla operations have been attempted in Carolina, within a few miles of Charleston, will soon lead to a strong Federal force being sent through that State. But this mode of ing on the war is likely to be of short duration. Union commanders in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky have issued orders that all persons in arms against the United States after the inst., will be treated as robbers and outlaws, and narily shot; while they are offered, if they sur- r before that time, as favourable terms as were ed to Lee.

order from Gen. Halleck, at Richmond, allows rsons, without regard to rank or employment, civil or military service of the late Confederate nment, to take the amnesty oath and receive orresponding certificate. Those excluded from enefit of such oath are invited to make applica- or pardon and restoration to civil rights.—This t course is not only the wisest that can be pur- but, in the opinion of such an ardent opponent of the South, as far as slavery was concerned, as Gerrit Smith, is the only honourable one that can be adopted. In a letter to the President, he deprecates the infliction of any punishment upon the vanquished, "be it death, imprisonment or exile." He protests, now that the North is victorious, against the Constitution being thrust into the place of the code of war, and holding and trying as traitors and pirates those who have during the war been treated simply as enemies, and who, under the circumstances are still entitled to be regarded in that light only.—Conciliation, rather than confiscation, will find favour with the majority at the North, as the likeliest way of securing the permanent pacification of the country.

President Johnson is in favour of follówing up the recent removal of the military restrictions upon trade with the South by the abolition of the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. This would throw open the ports of the South to the world, and by also leading to a general resumption of unfettered internal commerce, would rapidly efface some of the most disastrous consequences of the Revolution, and place the country in a better position to bear the burden of its war debt.

The liberated negro slaves will have as little, if not less cause than their former masters, to be satisfied with the result of the war of which they were the alleged cause. The Richmond Whig says:—Military officers are to preserve order and reconcile differences between "freedmen" and their masters. The freedmen are "obliged to work," but may select their own employers. For minors not cared for by parents, the apprentice system is to be introduced.—The negroes in this way will change the name but not the nature of their servitude. Some thousands of the able-bodied will be retained in the military service of the United States. The rest will be looked upon as a nuisance, to be got rid of by some means as soon as possible.

From Europe.

The steamship America, from Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at New York on the 7th inst.

Messrs. Cartier and Galt, of the Canadian Ministerial delegation, had arrived at Liverpool and proceeded to London.

The news of Lee's surrender had reached England, and that event was there considered as virtually the end of the war.—Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence was received with great satisfaction, causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

Nineteen hundred and ninety-three miles of the Atlantic cable are completed, and 1,400 miles are already on board the Great Eastern.

Constance Emily Kent confessed to committing the Road House murder, which created so much excitement a few years ago, and surrendered herself.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation was assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

The Czarowitch died at Nice. The Czar, the Princess Dagmar [sister of the Princess of Wales, and engaged to be married to the Czarowitch,] and the Queen of Denmark, were with him.

Earl Sefton had arrived at Lisbon with the English squadron, for the purpose of investing the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter.

The steamship Hibernian arrived off Father Point on the 8th inst., with two days' later news.

The news by the Nova Scotian of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult., and created a most profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror were universally expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-pervading topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London, consols fell nearly one per cent., but slightly recovered afterwards.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to express our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country."

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons Sir George Grey on behalf of Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would, on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American government.

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm denunciations of the assassination. The Paris and Continental journals also contain articles on the subject.

The scene on 'Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely if ever been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes might likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the Town Hall and other buildings, and on the shipping at Liverpool, were displayed at half-mast. All American residents in London, the Union and Emancipation Society, and the people of Manchester and Birmingham, &c., were to meet on the 27th to express their sentiments.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination. The chamber was draped in his honour.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of nearly four millions of pounds sterling. He proposes to take twopence off the income tax, sixpence off the tea duty, and reduce the fire insurance duty, and many other minor changes. The newspapers generally approve of the scheme.

THE ALABAMA, AND ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The London correspondent of the New York Times tickles his readers with the following predictions of approaching British humiliation. He may find himself as much mistaken as "Jeff Davis" was when, reckoning on the supposed British jealousy of the U. S., he predicted the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England.

"I told you. It may seem a vanity in me to say that my predictions are being fulfilled, and it is quite possible I have made a few that will not be. But when I gave you an assurance that the Alabama claims will, after all the fuss and bluster about them, be paid, and that the British American Provinces will be sending senators and representatives to Washington as soon as they choose to do so, I was a true prophet. It has been authoritatively announced that the Alabama claims will be referred to a suitable umpire. It is declared with equal authority that England will not oppose the annexation of Canada. She will say, 'perverse daughter, go in peace. Join yourself to Brother Jonathan.' In no way, and under no circumstances, will the present English government risk a war with America. As the Confederate cause declines, as the Confederate stock sinks down to 20, as the little hope left for Confederate success finds expression in the Morning Herald, as Southerners grow sullen and blockade-runners despairing, Lord Palmerston meekly accepts the situation, and the dispatches from the Foreign Office are headed with the pacific text, 'Seek peace and pursue it.'

"Canada, in the opinion of the best judges, can be had for the asking. England must be kicked very hard indeed, and with a very sharp boot, to be kicked into a war with America. There is some bluster left about honour, and of not abandoning Canada, if called upon to defend her, but it is all bosh. In the first place Canada does not wish to be defended, and in the second she cannot be. The act of annexation, therefore, can be completed at any time, without firing a gun, with the free consent of a large portion of the people of Canada, and with nothing but the impotent hatred of some of the people of England, and the cordial approbation of a considerable portion,"

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American War News.

Information of the final and complete surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor's forces in Alabama and Mississippi, to Gen. Canby, has been received in Washington. It is a remarkable fact that this news and other despatches were received over Confederate telegraph lines, direct from Macon to Washington.

Jefferson Davis was at Powelton, Hancock County, Georgia, last Friday night. Gen. Wilson has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them thro' the country. Davis's capture is now looked upon by the military authorities as certain. The two brigades of cavalry with him are so completely enveloped by Gens. Stoneman, Wilson and Grierson, that his escape is impossible, except as a disguised and solitary fugitive.

Galveston advices to the 25th of April state that the citizens of Houston and Springfield, Texas, had held meetings, and determined to continue the rebellion, to repel invasion, and sustain Davis, though they had heard of the capitulation of Lee.

The military commission for the trial of Booth's accomplices already in custody met at Washington on the 9th inst., and adjourned, after giving the prisoners the opportunity of selecting the counsel they wished to defend them.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 13.

REVIVAL OF FILIBUSTERING.

While the civil war was in progress, the advocates of the North made it a great point in their claim for foreign sympathy, that the aggressive and quarrelsome tendencies which had been charged against Americans, were due entirely to the influence of the Southern slaveholders in Congress. How far this was true, may be judged from the fact, that before the war is fairly at an end, there is some prospect of another trouble arising on the American continent, which may lead to the disturbance of the peace of the world. Temptations are already being held out to the restless spirits whose services are no longer needed in the Northern army to enter into a scheme for emigration to Mexico on a wholesale scale, under an invitation from certain adherents of the Mexican *Republic*. This is nothing more nor less than the beginning of an attempt to enforce the "Monroe doctrine," by the expulsion of the Emperor Maximilian, and the overthrow of French influence in his new empire. The discharged officers and soldiers have been invited by advertisements in Washington, New York and Philadelphia papers to take part in the enterprise, which of course receives the cordial approbation of the *New York Herald*. The offices for the enrollment of these "peaceful emigrants," who are to go thoroughly armed for "self-defence," without any infringement of American neutrality, are already thronged with more applicants than they can accommodate. From the circumstance that Gen. Grant and his staff have dined with Mr. Romero, the Minister of the Mexican "Republic," the movement is supposed to be sanctioned by the American Government, which has not recognized the "Empire;" and hence fears are entertained by the more moderate of our neighbours, that the scheme will result in a collision with France, as it is by no means certain that Louis Napoleon will back out of Mexico in sheer fright. Those who might be inclined to favour the acquisition of Mexico, in the annexation of Texas style, at some more favourable season, therefore call upon the Government to stop this new "emigration" movement at the present time.

As the newly appointed French Ambassador, Count de Montholon, who has just arrived at Washington, is, from previous residence in the United States, thoroughly qualified to deal with the Government, so as to make it show its hand in this matter, without much loss of time, it will not be long before it is known whether this filibustering project is disapproved of, or encouraged by being winked at.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

President Johnson's proclamation, charging Jefferson Davis, and certain Confederate refugees in Canada, with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, has caused as much astonishment in the United States as it has done in the Provinces. The New York newspapers, while admitting that the charge must be based upon some sort of evidence in possession of the Government, decline to give credence to the monstrous accusation, until the evidence has been published, so that its trustworthiness may be fairly examined. This has brought out a semi-official explanation, that the proclamation was not issued as the individual act of the President, or merely upon his personal opinion of the guilt of Davis; but that the Cabinet, having unanimously decided that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal, and not by the civil courts, placed all the testimony relating to the matter in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, who gave it as his official opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the inception and execution of the plot. It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based.—It is, however, added, that "it is not to be supposed that any direct or personal action in the matter can be traced to Jefferson Davis, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was framed and prosecuted with his knowledge and assent."—The witnesses who have given information against the accused, profess to be afraid to testify publicly, lest they should be assassinated themselves! What is such testimony worth?

The fact seems to be, that certain persons in the States are determined, by hook or by crook, to compass the death of Jefferson Davis, if they can only get him into their clutches. This cannot decently be done, on account of the political part he has played in the revolution, while the military and naval leaders in it, who were formerly in the service of the United States, escape punishment, as they do by the terms of their surrender. The establishment of this charge of assassination against Davis is the only chance they have of taking his life; and it can only be substantiated by parties who must have known of the plot before it was carried into execution, and who will be to turn State's evidence to save their own necks, their testimony will naturally be open to the very gravest suspicion.

Destruction of the Russell House by Fire.

About half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the upper part of the building formerly known as Mackenzie's Hotel, latterly as the Russell House. The fire was first discovered by the flames bursting through the roof, the glare awakening the inmates of some of the neighbouring houses. The inhabitants were speedily roused, and on the spot, provided with a plentiful supply of buckets; but it was at once evident that the flames had gained too much headway to be subdued, as Madoc does not possess a fire-engine. The effort was therefore directed to securing the safety of the surrounding property. By the advice of Mr. Dale, the driving shed in the rear of the Russell House was pulled down by means of ropes. It was necessary to prevent the fire extending to the stables, which immediately adjoin the storehouse in the rear of Mr. Speirs' store; and if they had once caught fire, nothing could have saved that building. It was deemed advisable to remove everything of value in the dwelling apartments over the store on the side fronting towards the Russell House, as it scorched and in great danger of igniting from the intense heat. By raising a ladder, so as to throw buckets of water to be dashed from top to bottom on the side wall, the store was saved from further damage than a scorching and blistering of the paint.

Mr. Whalon's boot and shoe store and dwelling house on the opposite side of the street to the east end of the Russell House, which was also in imminent danger, was saved in the same way.

The Russell House had been closed for nearly a year; and as the number of tavern licences in the village has lately been limited to two, it had been intended to convert the building into dwelling houses and offices. Mr. James Fitzgerald had moved his law books and papers into a room which had been fitted up as an office, only the day before, and the fire was too fierce for anyone to enter, of course, to save them all.

The lower part of the building, on the south side, was occupied as a store by Mr. R. B. O'Flynn, who had been getting in a new stock of goods. He lost everything, including all of the new goods just received, excepting a barrel of sugar, which had not been removed from the waggon. As the building which belonged to Mrs. Russell, was not in very good repair, Mr. O'Flynn is probably by far the heaviest loser by the calamity. His books having been destroyed, he cannot at present tell the exact amount of his loss; but the stock was worth over $1000, which he had only a partial insurance. The safe box, containing about $40 in silver was also consumed.

Mr. C. Rankin, land surveyor, has also unfortunately lost some of his surveying instruments, maps and other property, to the value of nearly $300.

The Russell House was one of the oldest buildings standing in the village, a portion of it having been built about twenty years ago by a Mr. Eastman. It was not a very ornamental structure, and few will be inclined to regret its disappearance, as it will afford an opportunity for something better to be put in its place.

If the times were more prosperous, we should suggest that as the present location of the Town Hall is inconveniently far from the centre of the village, it would be well to endeavour to secure this site

w-one. If the lower storey were constructed so be suitable for stores and offices, the rent accru- therefrom would probably go far towards meeting ntiley for this purpose. As the village increases ze, the necessity for an effective fire-engine will me more urgent, and it ought to be placed in e central point, in a suitable building, to which t also be attached a "lock-up."

HURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—At a meeting he Building Committee, held on Wednesday, it determined to proceed with the building of the Church this summer.

ESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BELLEVILLE.—On Wednes- morning, about one o'clock, a fire was discover- n the stone building in rear of A. L. Smith's Tin p, Front street, which with its contents was speed- destroyed. The building was occupied as a store- se by the Messrs. Patterson, and at the time of fire contained a large quantity of Agricultural plements, &c., valued by those gentlemen at $12. It is not known how the fire originated, though re is scarcely a question but that it was the work n incendiary, as no fire was used about the mises. The stock was insured in the London and erpool Company for $8,000. The Building was ed by John Lewis, Esq., and was worth probably 00, upon which there was an insurance of $400.—*lligencer.*

ROWNED.—A man, in a partial state of intoxica- , fell into the Moira nearly opposite Brown's ndry, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was idly carried on towards Patterson's dam where e boys observed him struggling for help. Search been made for the body but hitherto without effect. name cannot at present be ascertained, though eral families are anxiously instituting inquiries on subject.—*Ib.*

OOTH AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—In his next pro- nation concerning the Washington assassination, ident Johnson would do well to explain his own macy with Booth, a matter which has always had ugly look, and does not improve in the light of nt events. While the President glibly accuses who did not know the criminal of complicity in ime which greatly damaged them, and their cause, not impertinent to ask from the only man in the ld who profited by it, or could profit by it, some ount of his proved intimacy with the assassin.—*ntreal Telegraph.*

OLLISION ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—On Saturday eve- g, the down mixed train from Toronto, while wait- at the Trenton station, was run into by an engine tender. The accident was caused partly by a ch being wrongly altered; and partly by the en- eer and fireman being intoxicated. Mr. H. S. Pat- on, of Belleville, was only severely bruised; but an named Weese, from Shannonville, was so much t about the head that it is feared he cannot re- er; and Thomas Burns, a workman in Mr. Star- 's employ, had his hand cut clean off above the t. The driver absconded.

he N. Y. Commercial's special despatch says Pre- nt Johnson will not suffer his private views in ur of the Monroe doctrine to influence the na- l policy of neutrality observed by Mr. Lincoln. neutrality laws will therefore be put forth against ho attempt to compromise the Government upon Mexican question. Secretary Seward's policy not be departed from.

e New York Times says of this country:—
There have been those who have long looked the close neighborhood to us of this out-lying h of the British empire as a positive advantage , in serving as a material guarantee for the good viour of the British government towards us. tever intrinsic value that government might at- to Canada, its conquest by us would be a great liation, and that would inevitably be one of the results of a war. To keep Canada connected England is in fact to keep a most vulnerable part r great commercial rival within striking distance. he great body of our people have concerned selves very little about Canada, one way or the . If circumstances had favoured its annexation would not have objected particularly; and yet have been perfectly content with its remaining h dependency.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Farmers!

BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

Is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th April, 1865.

Adams, John	Hazzard, Joseph
Adrain, H	Hover, H
Bacon, John	How, Simon
Bateman, Jm	Jones, W H
Blakely, James	Labell, John (2)
Bristol, W	Langan, James
Bryant, C B	Mandebe, J M
Burk, Mr S	McCoy, S H
Butterfield, J L	Munroe, L
Carman, John	Prime, A (2)
Carscallen, L	Philips, H
Chambers, James	Philips, Mrs E
Connor, John	Raasburer, Miss M
Corby, Nancy	Riggs, W F
Delyea, Wm	Rupert, Ann
Devolin, Wm	Rupert, John
Dunn, James	Soans, John
Eager, Elizabeth (2)	Stephens, Mrs Mary
Ellis, A	Shetbram, James
Evans, B F	Thomson, John
Fitzpatrick, B	Wannamaker, John
Fones, Daniel	Wannemaker, J & J
Fox, John	Waters, P
Fox, J C	Webster, Wm
Gay, Robert	West, John
Greenes, James	Young, Jacob
Hazzard, James	Ulman, Jacob

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

MISS SMITH,

MUSIC TEACHER,

MADOC.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best qualityand brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FARM TO LET.

THE FARM, containing 200 acres, Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of Huntingdon, with extensive buildings, known as

"The Old Francis Place."

Rent moderate.

This Farm is on the County gravel road from Belleville to MADOC, Five Miles from the latter place, where there is a cash market for produce. Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or
M. P. HAYES, Madoc.

April 16, 1864.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road across Lot 17, between the Third and Fourth Concessions, in lieu of the road given by them across their lots.

ANDREW BEGG.
HENRY ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 24, 1865.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the Government allowance of road between Lots 10 and 11 in the Eighth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now running across the East half of Lot No. 11.

JOSEPH HAZZARD.

Madoc, May 4, 1865.

L. O. L.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DISTRICT LODGE NO. 6 FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, will meet at HAZZARD'S CORNERS, on Saturday, the 27th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of regular business.

By Order

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

Madoc, May 9th, 1865.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding,)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1865.

ASHES	$4 50 ⅌ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	$1.06.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	50 cents.
HIDES	$2.
PORK	$12 ⅌ 561.
BUTTER	7½d ⅌ ℔.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	$

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 6s 3d. 60s. 0d. Spring Wheat, 5s 3d 55 6d. Rye, 3s 3d. Barley, 3s 6d @ 3s 7d. Oats, 2s 3d 2s 6d. Peas, 4s 6d 2s. 0d. Butter 9d. Eggs, 6d. Hides, firm. at 12c 6d @ 100. Pelts, steady at 6s 3d for fresh. Wool, 1s 9d. Potash, 22s 6d.

DANDELION CLOCK.

Clock, white clock, that grows on the lea,
Tell the hour of the day to me;
Puff, puff, puff—one! two! three!
Dear, how late for school I shall be!
Clock, you're made a mistake you know,
Two did not strike an hour ago!
Time flies fast on a morn in May,
Faster e'en than a holiday,
But puff, puff, puff—one, two, three,
Surely so late it cannot be.

Clock, white clock, that grows on the lea,
When comes one to marry me?
A fairy prince with a crown of gold,
As he came to Cinderella of old,
His cloak of the violet's purple bloom,
And in his hat a fair white plume.
Puff, puff, puff, puff—and blow,
Silly clock, will you never go?
Such a long weary while will it be,
Ere my fairy prince shall come for me?

Clock, white clock, that grows on the lea,
Tell me, what shall my dower be?
How many guineas of shining gold,
Shall I count in my lap to have and hold?
Enough to buy castles and acres fair,
And costly silks and jewels to wear.
Puff! What *all* gone in one breath? Ah me,
For my jewels and castles and ships at sea!
Clock, white clock, that grows on the lea,
You've no pleasant tidings to-day for me!

THE GUINEA SMUGGLERS.

(*Continued.*)

"Not quite," said the attorney coldly, between his teeth, as rising from his chair, he opened the door, and cried with a loud voice, to the door-keeper: "Call John Belton."

Before the sound of the name just called had well died away, a thick-set man, closely muffled, entered; what with comforter, long hair, and hat pulled over his eyes, there was no making out face or feature of the man. His own father could not have recognised him. Wedger pulled out a deposition, and read it; the stranger looked straight in his face as he read: "Deposition of George Wilson, *alias* John Belton, taken down by me for the use of the Seaford magistrates.—April 16, 1812."

The man nodded assent, as much as to say, "I'm Wilson." "I, George Wilson, depose that I am guard to mail-coach between Eastbourne and London, and that on the 5th of Febuary last, a Jew money-lender, one Ezra Levi of Tabernacle Street, in the Minories, before known to me, came to the coach-office in Lad Lane, and offered me five guineas if I would secretly convey twenty leather sealed bags of guineas from London to Eastbourne, for shipment to Messrs. Delesseaux of Gravelines. I was to give them to an old woman in a red cloak, who would be waiting in the inn-yard with a covered tilt-cart when the coach got in. I agreed to take them, and I did so, and have since conveyed ten such loads, one every Tuesday; the last was yesterday. I have turned king's evidence on the promise of a free pardon from the crown, and a promise of the place of coachman of the next mail that is vacant.

"(Signed) George Wilson *alias* John Belton."

"George Wilson, are you the person herein mentioned, and is that your signature?"

"I'm George Wilson, and that's my signature," said the traitor-guard gruffly, as if rather ashamed of himself.

"Astonishing! astonishing!" gasped the magistrate. "And may I ask, Mr. Wedger, how you became acquainted with this man?"

"That my secret," said Wedger, coolly taking snuff, cozy as a hangman when the "little affair" is comfortably over—"it is sufficient that here's the man."

"And now, sir,"—Damerham called every one "sir," sometimes as a rebuke, and sometimes as a compliment—turning to Belton, *alias* Wilson, under whose coat appeared suspicious peeps of scarlet, "can you aid his majesty's government a little more by just telling us the depot of those guinea smugglers?"

Wilson scratched his head, and said: "Well, he didn't know; it was a bad affair. He hoped they wouldn't go and hang any of the poor fellows; but as the cat was almost out of the bag, he saw no harm in making a clean breast of it, and saying that the guineas were, he had heard, taken to some sea-side inn near Seaford."

"Exactly—the Zebec!" said Wedger, triumphantly pointing the feather-end of a pen he held at the magistrate, who was astonished at the lawyer's presumptuous energy. "Wilson, you may go; you shall hear from me."

"I should'nt wonder if I have some of these sea-dogs after me for this, gentlemen, but I have got friends here" (tapping his breast-pocket) "as have settled many a highwayman, and I see no reason why they shouldn't pull just as true on a guinea-smuggler. At all events, I've now made clean hands on it, and I wish you a very good-morning, gentlemen. Good morning, gentlemen all. Good-morning, Mr. Wedger It'll be as pretty a stroke as ever you made, netting 'em all; but mind when you trawl for whiting you don't get a shark in the net in mistake." With this fisherman's metaphor, Wilson muffled up again, doubled himself up like an old man, and departed.

"We'll catch these miscreants next Tuesday," said Wedger nodding. "Have two eight-oared custom-galleys, Mr. Damerham, waiting just round the point, beyond Seaford, out of sight of the Zebec, at nightfall. Directly the signal I saw goes up again, one shall pull for the Zebec jetty, and another shall cut off the guinea-boat as it makes for the French coast."

The magistrate, puffing himself up, said he knew very well what it became him to do without direction or interference. "Thank you, Mr. Wedger."

Now was the time to put on the handcuffs. Mr. Wedger pulled out a letter from the minister of the Home Department, requesting him to give his (Wedger's) best assistance to the Seaford magistrates on the subject of guinea smuggling. The magistrate was cowed; but he bent his head to the storm, and affecting extreme urbanity, he shook Mr. Wedger by the hand, and thanked him for his important, he might say his invaluable information.

"Delighted with your help and advice. And now, my dear sir, that business being settled, and we public men having a moment's breathing-time, try a glass of sherry."

Wedger said he never touched sherry when there was anything to be done.

"Curious! Well, now, it makes me work better, good sherry. And before we part, let me ask you, my dear sir, how you get on with your son that you once consulted me about; not so wild, I hope? Why not send him to sea? No school for wild youths like a man of war."

Wedger shuddered at the thought of losing his boy; he was softened for a moment by the very idea.

"No," he said. "Mr. Damerham, you are kind, but I can't part with him. Sir, I love that boy; he is my only child, my only solace, and he reminds me of my dear wife. No; I'll try him again. I think he is sorry for what he does, for only this morning, when I sat on his bed, and warned him of vice, told him how vice turned to crime, and how certainly sooner or later justice overtakes crime—talking of these very guinea smugglers whom we shall soon have on the gallows swinging—he buried his head in the clothes, and seemed struck dumb. No, no, there is grace and innocence in the boy still; he'll do, he'll do, sir. He is my Absalom, but"—

Here the door was thrown open, and a voice shouted in a monotonous way: "Two smugglers, sir, from Cragford to be examined. Officers took 'em last night, tubs and all, after a tussle."

"The very thing," cried Mr. Damerham, radiant with an idea at last—"the very thing. Call them in, Mr. Town-Clerk; they'll be sure to know something about the guineas and the extraordinary white boat."

"Bring in the Cragford smugglers," cried the town-clerk grandly, through the cautiously opened door.

The door opened, and four custom-house officers entered, leading between them two rough men in torn pilot coats, with black and cut faces, and with hands coupled together with bright steel handcuffs. The head-officer advanced, and made his statement.

"Was on duty last night, as ever was, at Cragford Waste, top of Cragford Cliff, when I sees the smugglers' flash-boxes answering along-shore; and presently down a road to the sea-shore cut in the chalk, I sees, five hundred yards off, about two hundred horses, ridden or led by some fifty men, and on every horse two casks of 'Godsend,' as we folks call it. The men were in white round frocks, and every one seemed to carry pistols or cutlashes, and they were led by a man on a big black mare, riding between two brandy-tubs. 'We shall be soon at home, men,' says he, as they passed us."

"Well, never mind what he said, but get on," said the Solon. "And then you stopped them?"

"What! stop two hundred horses and fifty men, your honour? Not I; I knows better. But I flashed my pistol as soon as they were out of sight, and up comes Bill Davis here to where I lay hid, and we watches."

"So you *watches?*" said Mr. Damerham sneeringly.

"*And we watches*, your honour," said the stolid witness, quite unmoved at the keen sarcasm. "Presently up goes a rocket—whiz, and who come by but three men, the prisoners and one other."

"And where is the other? It doesn't do, sir, to let prisoners go!"

"Flat as ninepence, your honour. Ran away, and fell over Cragford Cliff. Got him outside, [illegible] stretcher. Well, as I was observing, these [illegible] begin fastening a rope with hooks to run [illegible] the top of the cliff, when we leaps up. They [illegible] cutlashes, and to it we went, one up, another [illegible] for ten minutes. At last I fetches that black [illegible] a wipe that cuts him from his nose to his chin."

Here the black fellow obligingly pointed [illegible] himself the "cutlash" slash alluded to.

"And he ups and cuts my hat through from [illegible] to brim." Here he produced the severed hat.

"And but for the blessed iron in it, had [illegible] after poor Tom Jackson," said the wounded [illegible]

"Eventually we overpowers them, and puts [illegible] darbies; and that is the long and short of it."

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

"Papa, why do they plant guns, do they grow [illegible] have leaves?" "No, my son; but like plants [illegible] shoot, and then others do the leaving."

Whether fish close their eyes when they sl[illegible] said to be an open question.

A penny paper, to be edited by women, has [illegible] started in Paris.

An old man died in London on Good Friday [illegible] the effects of eating fourteen hot-cross buns for [illegible] fast.

Brother Ignatius, the English monk, has be[illegible] serving Lent with such extraordinary rigour [illegible] several times fainted in church from exhaustion.

An arrangement has been invented in Philad[illegible] to prevent horse cars running over anybody [illegible] inventor attached it to a car, and then laid d[illegible] the track, and was thrust aside without injury.

A button epidemic seems to have seized upo[illegible] New York ladies, whose dresses have a perfect [illegible] tion of them. There are rows of white marbles [illegible] the front, and on the cuffs; they are worn as ear[illegible] and two immense ones resembling billiard [illegible] ornament their back hair.

A musical festival of German singers is to [illegible] place at Dresden next summer. No fewer than [illegible] are already announced, of whom 8,000 are from [illegible] ony, and 3,500 from Prussia. It is thought [illegible] 24,000 in all will attend.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York [illegible] sed Resolutions of regret and condolence, on the [illegible] on Richard Cobden. Americans are disposed [illegible] testify their admiration of the deceased in every [illegible] —except by adopting his policy.

It is stated by one of the most trustworth[illegible] London papers, that great numbers of American[illegible] iled by the civil war, occupy much of their t[illegible] searching out their genealogies, in the Record [illegible] the British Museum, and the various heraldic [illegible]

The reward of £300, offered for the capture of [illegible] Muller, long in dispute by different claimants [illegible] been awarded to Matthews, the cabman, who [illegible] overcomes Death—the jeweller.

The British Government has at length sanc[illegible] a search for coal and iron in the New Forest [illegible] scientific men are now prospecting over the [illegible] domain.

The late Archbishop of Dublin once inquired [illegible] physician, "Why does the operation of hanging [illegible] a man?" "Because inspiration is checked, [illegible] tion stopped, and blood suffuses and congest[illegible] brain." "Bosh!" replied his grace, "it is be[illegible] the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch [illegible] ground."

Mrs. Clive bore the following testimony to [illegible] rick's power as an actor: "I believe that man [illegible] be my death. I wish I could be where I might [illegible] see him again. He talks with every feature and [illegible] with every limb: when he represents anger, I [illegible] grief, I pity; and love, I sympathize with him [illegible] am sure he could represent a gridiron, if necess[illegible]

A book has been published in London—the [illegible] of Mr. W. Chadwick, undertaking to prove that [illegible] John was a noble and virtuous and exemplary [illegible] vidual, and that Prince Arthur fully deserved [illegible] doom that overtook him. Will somebody plea[illegible] white-wash the memory of Jonathan Wild and [illegible] Turpin? The list of memorable villains is ra[illegible] diminishing.

A reliable private letter says that among Lin[illegible] papers has been found a package of letters, [illegible] in his own handwriting, "assassination lett[illegible] While many of them threatened his life, [illegible] warned him of plots to take it. He seems to [illegible] become so used to things of this sort that [illegible] kind made any impression upon him.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

o. 126. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

fferson Davis has not succeeded in his attempt to pe, but has fallen into the hands of his enemies. reports that he was escorted in his flight by a of 2,000 cavalry, can have had little or no dation in fact, as it appears that when he was rised, he was in company only with his family so small a number of friends that any attempt esistance was useless. The following is the offi- announcement of his capture :—

ACON, Ga., May 12.—*To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant Hon. Secretary of War, Washington* :—I have the ur to report that at daylight on the 10th instant, Pritchard, commanding the 4th Michigan caval- aptured Jefferson Davis and family, with Regan, master-General; Col. Harrison, Private Secretary; Johnson, A.D.C.; Col. Morris, Col. Tubbick, L. away, and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their p at Irwinsville, Irwin County, Georgia, 75 miles n-east of this place, and they will be here to- row night, and will be forwarded under strong d without delay. I will send further particulars ce. J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj.-Gen."

l. Pritchard reports that he also captured a train ve wagons and three ambulances.—Two parties . S. troops were on the trail of Davis, and by ke they fired upon each other, by which, after ing for fifteen minutes "with the greatest deter- tion," two men were killed and five wounded firing in this skirmish was the first warning that received. His captors report that he hastily on one of his wife's dresses and started for the s, closely followed by the men, who at first ght him a woman, but seeing his boots while he running, they suspected his sex at once. The was a short one, and the Confederate President soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie- and showed signs of battle, but yielded prompt- the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without com- g them to fire. He expressed great indignation e energy with which he was pursued, saying that d believed the government too magnanimous to down women and children. Mrs. Davis, after xcitement was over, remarked that the men had not provoke the President, or he might hurt of them. Regan behaved with great dignity resignation. The party evidently were making e coast.

n. Wilson also reports that he has directed in- sed vigilance, in the hope of catching the other assins." So far, none of the Confederate chiefs been able to get through his lines. Breckenr- e's son was captured eleven miles south of Macon. e Ex-President, it is expected, will reach Wash- on some time this week. Now that he is caught Government will have either to make good the ge of assassination by putting him on his trial , or by neglecting to do so, admit that the accu- n cannot be sustained. Some of the despatches he will at once be tried before the military com- ion, the circumstantial evidence implicating him he conspiracy becoming more complete; while her says the prevailing opinion is that he will e arraigned before that commission, but that he be tried for "high" treason. That he will be guilty, if tried for treason, there can be little ; but we do not believe, for all the threats that been made to hang him, that the Americans, as ple, will consent that he alone shall be singled f all the leaders for execution.

are glad to see that the public, now that the substantially ended, are not inclined to submit onger to the despotic acts which have been de- bitherto on the plea of military necessity. Mr. Stanton begins to understand, and, notwithstanding a semi-official intimation that the military commission for the trial of the conspirators would sit with closed doors as long as was thought proper, without regard to the complaints of the New York press, the further attempt at secrecy was immediately after abandoned, and reporters for the press were admitted.

As to the real spirit in which the people of the South accept their defeat, it is impossible to guess at the truth. According to some writers, the women are still defiant, but the men are quite subdued, and only anxious to be left to till their farms in peace. But the Tribune's Raleigh correspondent says that the people of North Carolina (hitherto represented as at heart opposed to secession) are more haughty and unsubdued, and if possible more devilish than they ever were. "One would think we were the conquered and subjugated people, and not the Confederates." He cautions the North not to take one-half of what they hear of the fast returning spirit of loyalty as genuine.—If this be a true statement, an outward show of peace can only be maintained by a constant display of military power.

Gen. Kirby Smith, commanding the Confederate troops in the trans-Mississippi Department, has not surrendered, as he was expected to do. On the 21st of April he issued an order, dated Shreveport, Louisiana, in which he informed his men that he is determined to continue the struggle, and that they have the means of long resisting invasion. If he retreats to Texas, and is supported by the population of that State, the war may be continued in that quarter for an indefinite period. The State of Texas is the only part of the Confederacy which has not been overrun by the United States, and which, by the immigration of planters, with their slaves, has steadily increased in population and prosperity. A blockade of its sea-coast will not materially affect its trade with the outside world, as it has an outlet through the neutral territory of Mexico. Although the means by which the revolt of Texas from Mexico was successfully accomplished was not universally approved in the United States, it received direct encouragement thence, and no objections were raised to its annexation. If Texas had a right to secede from the Mexican Republic, why may it not, with equal propriety, withdraw from that of the United States?—Whether the capture of Davis will cause the idea of further resistance to be abandoned, remains to be seen.

From Europe.

The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton on the 3rd, arrived at New York on the 15th inst.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell moved an humble address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's assassination, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressing her deepest sympathy for her irreparable loss. Lord Derby seconded the motion.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey (consequent on Lord Palmerston's illness) and Mr. Disraeli, moved and seconded similar resolutions. The demeanour of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

In France, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Prussia and Spain similar addresses of condolence have been adopted.

The shipment of the Atlantic cable is conducted with the greatest despatch. It is expected to be finished, and the Great Eastern ready to leave Sheerness, in June.

FRANCE.—Napoleon left Paris on the 29th ult. for Algeria. He was enthusiastically received at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Empress was appointed regent.

BELGIUM.—The King is seriously ill.

RUSSIA.—The Czar had given his benediction to the new Czarowitch.

AUSTRIA.—Austria raises no objection to the provisional stationing of Prussian ships in Kiel, but cannot allow its permanence before a definitive solution of the succession question.

The House of Commons debated Mr. Baines' bill for reducing the franchise, without action.

A NEW IDEA CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial, speaking of the shooting of President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, says :—"We hear it stated that on the night of the assassination, there were in the theatre over 100 persons who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of those persons had a victim selected, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the person selected to turn off the gas at the crack of Booth's pistol, from some cause or other failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off, Booth would have escaped recognition. Had Grant been there he would have fallen an easy victim. Booth did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas; and, after the deed was done, had to make the best of it.

A STRANGE STORY OF LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes :—"Three years ago, the gentleman I spoke of told us a story of Mr. Lincoln, which I have not thought of since till now. When Mr. Lincoln received the news of his first election, he came home to tell Mrs. Lincoln about it. She was up-stairs in the bedroom, and after telling the news, in walking about the room, his eye fell upon the bureau glass. Immediately he threw himself down upon the lounge, and told Mrs. Lincoln he thought he must be ill, for he saw a second reflection of his face in the glass which he could not account for. It was perfect, but very pale. 'Oh,' said Mrs. Lincoln, 'that means that you will be re-elected—but I don't like its looking pale,' she added; 'that looks as if you would not live through your second term.' Mr. Lincoln himself told this to the friend I mentioned, and this gentleman told it to us in our parlour, soon after the first Bull Run Battle. It made quite an impression upon me at the time—but one forgets such things. Was it not singular?"

THE LIBERATED SLAVES.—In freeing the negro slaves of the South, the North has placed itself in the predicament of the man who won an elephant in a raffle. The coloured people are already proving a source of more trouble and expense than they are worth. In addressing some coloured clergymen who lately waited upon him, President Johnson remarked :—

"From bondage to freedom is difficult, and in this transition state some think they have nothing to do but fall back on the government for support, in order that they may be taken care of in idleness and debauchery. There was one idea which those whom he addressed ought to inculcate, namely—that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the product of a man's own toil, and how much he may put into the stomach and on his back. He meant this in its most extensive sense. * * * He would do all in his power to secure them protection and ameliorate their condition. He trusted in God that the time might come when all the coloured people would be gathered together in one country best adapted to their condition, if it should appear that they cannot get along with the whites."

That they are not likely to "get along with the whites" in their new condition is already evident. The military have been sent to quell a disturbance at Lynchburg, between the blacks and the whites. The rumours vary as to the origin of the trouble, some saying the whites are the aggressors, and others that the blacks commenced hostilities with arms picked up by them on the late battle-fields. This is only a specimen of what will probably be frequent occurrences.

In the State of Kentucky, the farms are being left uncultivated, through the negroes leaving their homes, and crowding into the towns. The Louisville Journal suggests to the planters that they had better make any agreement with the negroes that will satisfy them and keep them at home to work.

The "nigger" will not cease to be a disturbing element in American politics by becoming free. While the white labouring classes will, in the desire of getting rid of coloured competition, eagerly second any movement tending to force the negroes out of the United States, some of the ultra Republicans want to have these coloured "native Americans" kept at home with the privileges of full citizenship, that they may neutralize the vote of what is called the "Irish" and other foreign "scum." These differing views will lead to some lively and exciting discussions before they are finally solved.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

American War News.

It is reported that the strength of the U. S. army is to be reduced at once to 125,000 or 150,000 men. As, after the 1st of June, all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may concoct hostilities against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death when captured, the above number of men may be deemed sufficient to disperse the Confederates who still remain in arms to the west of the Mississippi. The leaders in Texas and Louisiana, at latest dates were still proclaiming their determination to continue the war, notwithstanding the failure of their cause in the east. Gen. Magruder, in a speech on the 24th ult., announced that he could see nothing discouraging for the Confederates in their military situation; and hinted that they had a neighbour near at hand, regarding whom he did not feel at liberty to say anything further at that time.

The present situation and treatment of the Confederate leaders who have laid down their arms, do not offer great inducements to those who are still defiant to follow their example. Gen. Lee and his family are living on government rations in Richmond; Gen. Joe Johnston has asked permission to go to Canada, and has been refused. The military leaders, then, if their lives cannot be touched, are to be made spectacles of, for the gratification of their captors; while the civilians, like Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Vance, of North Carolina, are being arrested on the charge of treason. But, after all, with this remnant of the rebellion still unquelled, it may not be deemed politic to proceed to inflict the last penalty of the law upon either them or Davis.

After repeated statements that there was no evidence of Davis's direct connection with the plot to murder the President, it is now said that a letter from him found on Booth's body amply justifies the charges of conspiracy to murder made against him. It is very singular that this "important. If true" fact was not sooner made public.—The case against the other prisoners charged with the crime is so clear that there is no hope of escape for them.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 20.

COLONIZATION ROAD WORK.

Most of our readers are before this time well aware that the protest in the recent petition to the Governor-General—against the intention not to expend any of the Colonization Road money in central Canada this year, has not been without effect, as it is generally known that preparations are making for the prompt commencement of the work of opening up that part of one of the roads, which is situated in this County, under the superintendence of Mr. Hayes. This road, which is known as the "Monck Road," will commence at the Hastings Road near the York Branch and runs in a south-easterly direction till it intersects the Addington Road, and from that point till it strikes the Frontenac Road, where it will connect with the Mississippi Road, which commences at Perth. About twenty miles of this link in a main line of communication, from Perth, on the east, to Lake Simcoe on the west, through an extensive tract of the "Huron and Ottawa Territory," will run through Hastings County, and ten more through Addington. Its construction is absolutely necessary to render the lands in the townships through which it will pass accessible to settlers, and it will have the advantage of helping to concentrate the immigrant population, instead of scattering it over long straggling lines of road, running towards the North Pole, and which must necessarily for many years be too remote from a market to tempt an enterprising and valuable class of settlers.

We learn, on good authority, that in addition to the above road, some provision is made for repairing the Mississippi Road, as well as the Elzevir and Kaladar Road. This as far as it goes, will provide a certain amount of employment at a time when it is very much needed, and to that extent must be satisfactory to the gentlemen who have exerted themselves successfully to obtain a revision of the intended do-nothing-this-year policy. In addition to the thanks due to their exertions we suppose we ought also to feel grateful for any concession at all having been made to the claims of Central Canada, and yet, considering that about a million acres of the unsold Crown Lands are situated in Hastings County, it does not appear to have received a superabundant share this year of the Colonization Road fund.

If it was good policy in the first place to endeavour to secure the settlement of the "Huron and Ottawa Territory" by the construction of these Colonization roads, it ought, in our opinion, to be carried on with more vigour and in a more liberal manner, than now seems to be contemplated by the Department; or else, if the results so far obtained are not satisfactory, and the territory is found not to possess the requisite attractions for settlers, which were held out in such glowing colours when the scheme was first brought before the notice of the public, the system should be abandoned entirely. We do not believe, however, that the Government, or any of its officials, are yet prepared to say that the bulk of the land in this County is unfit for settlement; and that its value may not in future be fairly developed by providing settlers with the means of reaching it.

SURVEY OF CARLOW.

The survey of this township, which lies a short distance from the Hastings Road, to the east of Montcagle, will be proceeded with during the ensuing summer. Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, Provincial Land Surveyor, of this village, to whom the survey has been entrusted, will commence it early next week.

The Monck (or Mississippi) Road runs within a few miles of the southern boundary line of this township, and will afford the only means of ingress for settlers when the lots in Carlow are offered for sale.

RATHER A GRIM JOKE.—It is unfortunately no secret that the visits of the Sheriff's officers have been unpleasantly frequent of late in Madoc; and it is currently reported that upon a recent occasion, the gentleman who was placed in charge of the effects which had been seized, was informed that if he executed the trust confided to him satisfactorily, he should have plenty to do for the rest of the summer!—Folks laugh as they repeat the saying, which verifies the old mark that there is something not unpleasing to the misfortunes even of our friends; but if the prospect thus hinted at should be realized, it will certainly prove "no joke."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—We do not hear of any preparations for publicly celebrating the 24th of May in Madoc this year, except by a Social of the Good Templars' Hall, which will be on a somewhat more extensive scale than usual, in honour of the occasion.

THEFTS OF GRAIN.—On Friday night last, the 12th inst. of Mr. J. R. Ketcheson in lot 4 in the seventh concession was entered by thieves, who forced off the lock of the granary, and stole thirteen bushels of wheat. On the same night, the barn of Mr. Marrin was broken open, and robbed of four bushels of grain in the same probably by the same thieves, who have not yet been detected.

It might be supposed from the length of time which has elapsed since any cases have been disposed of by the magistrates in petty sessions, that thefts and petty larcenies were quite unknown in this township. This is not the case, as some of the "pepper-up of unconsidered trifles" off store counters, finding that search warrants had been obtained against them, have made haste to pay for their ill-gotten goods, besides all other expenses; and that has generally been considered a sufficient punishment without more publicly exposing them.

Mr. T. C. Wallbridge was one of the M.P.P.s who recently obtained first class certificates at the Military School, Quebec.

MARMORA RAILWAY.—The Hon. Member for the Division has been in the office inquiring what has become of the Executive committee appointed at a public meeting as he thinks it is high time that they should do something towards advancing the work taking then contemplated. We were unable to inform him the desired information, but trust that this inquiry will arouse them from their long nap, and set them to work in earnest.—*Chronicle.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ontario held a confirmation on Sunday morning at St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, when 41 young persons took upon themselves their baptismal vows, and in the evening at Christ Church, West Belleville, 61 youth of both sexes were confirmed. The congregation at Christ Church numbered upwards of [illegible] and many persons were unable to obtain admission. *Independent.*

OPENING OF THE W. M. CHURCH, BELLEVILLE. The large and commodious church erected on the corner of Bridge and Church street, by the West Methodist congregation, was opened for public worship on Sunday. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, of Toronto, afternoon service by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Hamilton, and the evening service by the Rev. George Douglass, of Montreal, assisted the resident minister of the W. M. Church. The attendance in the morning was about 1,600, in the afternoon nearly 1,800, and about 1,400 persons attended the evening service. The amount collected at the three services was $212 45.—*Ib.*

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday the 9th inst. the body of a man named Michael Culkeen, was found floating in Salmon River below the village of Belleonville. It appears that he had been working in the state of New York, and came over in March to see some friends residing in the township of Tyendinaga, and was taken on the 16th of that month to the Shannonville station, intending to return to the American side. He offered to pay for a ticket with American currency which was refused by the station master, and he was advised to get it exchanged. He left the station with that intention, but never returned, which appeared strange as he had a trunk with him; nothing more was known or heard of him until found, as stated, above.—*Intelligencer.*

Arrival of the Cuba.

The steamer Cuba, with news to the 7th, arrived at ew York on the 16th inst.

The London Times has a friendly and hopeful edi- ial upon the speeches of Sir F. Bruce and Presi- nt Johnson, which it regards as fresh earnest of ity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and tesmanlike and will meet with a proper response England. The Times hopes that idle words of ovocation that have been spoken by irresponsible rsons may be buried in the grave of Lincoln.

The Queen's response to the addresses from Par- ment says she entirely participates in the senti- nts addressed to her on the assassination, and she s given directions to her minister at Washington to ke known the feelings entertained by Parliament ommon with herself and the whole people

The House of Commons voted the leading provi- ns of Mr. Gladstone's budget, but the reduction he tea duty was postponed till the 1st of June.

In the House of Lords, in reply to an inquiry rela- e to Canadian defences, Earl De Grey and Ripon d the Government had just commenced negotiations h the deputation from Canada, and would report soon as the negotiations closed.

Napoleon was enthusiastically received in Algiers.

The health of the King of the Belgians was more satisfactory.

The Spanish government published a decree order- the evacuation of San Domingo.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies rejected the vernment military bill, paragraph by paragraph, an overwhelming vote.

FRANCE, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES.—French paper at Havana contains the important nouncement that an army of eighty thousand men, h equipments and transport, is prepared to embark the shortest notice from the French coast on re- pt of the first intimation from Marshal Bazaine to Emperor Napoleon of any unfriendly action by United States against Maximilian. With respect this allegation it may be stated that it is no secret t for some time past a formidable army has been tioned at points on the French coast, that were ally favorable for embarkation either for the w World or for European positions, favourable the maintenance of French influence amid the plications of Continental politics. It has been eady announced in this journal, that a second nch fleet had been ordered to rendezvous in the nnel. This display of military and naval forces y not be necessarily intended as a menace against United States, but it should be, at least, regarded an admonition to us not to depart from the wise licy of neutrality and freedom from foreign entan- ments, which distinguished the administration of esident Lincoln, unless we are fully prepared to me a gigantic foreign war as a desirable supple- nt to our great rebellion.—*N. Y. Commercial dvertiser.*

HISTORY OF CANADA, and of the other British North erican Provinces.—We have received from Mr. Lovell, the erprising publisher of Montreal, a copy of the above contri- ion to his valuable series of school books. The work is di- ed into ten parts, and fifty chapters, and contains in a neat compact form a mass of information of a miscellaneous statistical character, which we have hitherto only been e to find scattered about in the sketchy accounts of the Bri- h North American Provinces with which writers on the sub- have previously contented themselves. The important and utful possible changes in our political condition which the war is forcing on public attention both here and in Eng- d render this little book worthy of a more general and ex- ded perusal than a mere school history would be likely to eive. It is compiled by J. G. Hodgins, LL. B., F. R. G. S., is rendered complete as a work of reference by a copious ex.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are required from Parties willing to provide

BOARD AND LODGING

the men to be employed on the MISSISSIPPI ROAD ing the present season.

enders to state the RATE PER WEEK for each man.

ecurity for the due performance of the contract will be re- red.

enders to be in by noon on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

owest Tender not necessarily accepted, unless otherwise ctory.

urther particulars may be learned from the undersigned, hom also the tenders are to be addressed.,

orms of tender may be had at the office of the Agent, and enders except on these forms will be noticed.

☞ No intoxicating liquor allowed to be used or kept upon work, whether provided by the men for their own use, or ished by any for the purpose of sale or gain, or for any pose whatever.

M. P. HAYES,
AGENT H. R.

oc, 17 May, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Farmers!

BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

Is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

May 10, 1865. S. J. GRIFFIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th April, 1865.

Adams, John	Hazzard, Joseph
Adrain, H	Hover, H
Bacon, John	How, Simon
Bateman, Jm	Jones, W H
Blakely, James	Labell, John (2)
Bristol, W	Langan, James
Bryant, C B	Mandebe, J M
Burk, Mr S	McCoy, S H
Butterfield, J L	Munroe, L
Carman, John	Prime, A (2)
Carscallen, L	Philips, H
Chambers, James	Philips, Mrs E
Conner, John	Raasburer, Miss M
Corby, Nancy	Riggs, W F
Delyea, Wm	Rupert, Ann
Devolin, Wm	Rupert, John
Dunn, James	Soans, John
Eager, Elizabeth (2)	Stephens, Mrs Mary
Ellis, A	Shetbram, James
Evans, B F	Thomson, John
Fitzpatrick, D	Wannamaker, John
Fones, Daniel	Wannemaker, J & J
Fox, John	Waters, P
Fox, J C	Webster, Wm
Gay, Robert	West, John
Greenes, James	Young, Jacob
Hazzard, James	Ulman, Jacob

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

MISS SMITH,
MUSIC TEACHER,
MADOC.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FARM TO LET.

THE FARM, containing 200 acres, Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of Huntingdon, with extensive buildings, known as

"The Old Francis Place."

Rent moderate.

This Farm is on the County gravel road from Belleville to MADOC, Five Miles from the latter place, where there is a cash market for produce. Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or
M. P. HAYES, Madoc.

April 16, 1864.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road across Lot 17, between the Third and Fourth Concessions, in lieu of the road given by them across their lots.

ANDREW BEGG.
HENRY ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 24, 1865.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the Government allowance of road between Lots 10 and 11 in the Eighth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now running across the East half of Lot No. 11.

JOSEPH HAZZARD.

Madoc, May 4, 1865.

L. O. L.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DISTRICT LODGE NO. 6 FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, will meet at HAZZARD'S CORNERS, on Saturday, the 27th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of regular business.

By Order

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

Madoc, May 9th, 1865.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,
(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding,)
With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,
Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, May 20, 1865.

ASHES	$4 50 ℔ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	$1,00.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	80 cents.
HIDES	$2.
PORK	$ ℔ bbl.
BUTTER	7½d ℔ lb.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	$

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 4s 6d @5s. 0d. Spring Wheat, 3s 0d @3s 3d. Rye, 3s 3d. Barley, 3s 3d @ 3s 5d. Oats, 2s 3d @2s 6d. Peas, 4s 6d @4s 9d. Butter 9d. Eggs, 6d. Hides firm. at 12s 6d ℔ 100. Pelts, steady at 6s 3d for fresh. Wool, 1s 9d. Potash, 22s 6d.

WHEN GREEN LEAVES COME AGAIN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

When green leaves come again, my love,
When green leaves come again—
Why put on such a cloudy face,
When green leaves come again?

"Ah, this spring will be like the last,
Of promise false and vain;
And summer die in winter's arms
Ere green leaves come again.

"So slip the seasons—and our lives:
'Tis idle to complain;
But yet I sigh, I scarce know why,
When green leaves come again."

Nay, lift up thankful eyes, my sweet!
Count equal loss or gain,
Because as long as the world lasts,
Green leaves *will* come again.

For, sure as earth lives under snows,
And Love lies under pain,
'Tis good to sing, with everything,
"When green leaves come again."

THE GUINEA SMUGGLERS.

(*Continued.*)

"Your name, prisoners?" said Mr. Damerham impressively.

"Matthew Walker" and "Davy Jones" were the answers.

The magistrate wrote the names down deliberately in a royal hand.

"Lor love you, sir, don't put down that gibberish," suggested the custom-house officer under breath. "Them's only make-believe names."

"Rig in the booms, and coil away the gear, Jack, for we're coming to anchor," whispered one smuggler to another, as they saw they were about to be examined.

"I think it right to inform you, prisoners," said the magistrate, "that your future treatment will depend very much on your present behaviour. And now we want to ask you a question. Have you heard anything about the Seaford guinea smuggling? Do you know anything of it?"

The men looked at each other. The wounded man answered saucily: "No more than a monkey knows of the bagpipes."

"Impertinent fellows," groaned Mr. Damerham. "Oh, your making pretty rods for your own backs. This is not to be borne. It is no use, officers. Take the men away, and put them both in irons."

"Lor, it's never no use asking smugglers questions," said the preventive-men to each other, as they jostled their prisoners into the next room.

"They do say," said the town-clerk to the magistrate, "that these guinea smugglers are encouraged and led by some young man of good family."

"Impossible!" said the great man—"impossible! Young men of family don't take up with smugglers and thieves. Impossible, Mr. Town-clerk!"

Mr. Wedger, having received many congratulations at his success in unearthing the conspirators, now left the room with many bows and much hand-shaking.

"And now he is fairly gone," said Mr. Damerham, looking first at the glass-door, next at the keyhole, and then at the town-clerk, "between ourselves, what is your real impression of this person Wedger. Now, come, speak fairly—remember we are friends."

"A low, mischievous, dangerous attorney, Mr. Damerham, who foments quarrels, inculpates innocent persons, and preys on the widow and orphan; but with much power at headquarters, ever since he helped Lord Tranecover at the last Seaford election. Besides, he has, I am told, a strong personal motive in this case, for he has been slighted by the pretty daughter of the landlord of the Zebec. My advice is, however, don't check him; do whatever he wishes. If you don't, he'll set all the corporation by the ears, and plunge us into endless expenses, sir."

The magistrate—contradictory and a very lion in public, in order to show he was not led—in private was a very lamb. He followed the town-clerk's advice to the letter. The attack on the guinea smugglers was carefully planned by Wedger—planned with all the care with which a gamekeeper draws his nets round the covert in anticipation of the next day's shooting. Two custom-house galleys, remarkable for their swiftness, were carefully conveyed into a boat-shed not far from the Zebec, and two crews of eight strong, sinewy men, each armed to the teeth, hidden in the same place, prepared, the instant they saw the Zebec's rocket, to run down with the boats, launch them, and pull off after the guinea smugglers. The men were eager for smugglers as half-starved greyhounds for a hare. They had heard that the guinea boat was painted white, so as to best escape detection at night; but this time, taken by surprise, she would have no chance of escaping. They were all eager for the reward, waved glitteringly before their eyes by Wedger. The sixteen men spent the whole morning of the appointed day in grinding their cutlasses and cleaning their pistols, for they swore, whether dead or alive, no guinea smuggler should that night escape uncaptured.

The night came. It was dark and heavy, as had been anticipated. Almost at the exact moment that Wedger had seen the signal from the Zebec window, a rocket rose up with a swift hiss into the air, and scattered its golden sparks in a momentary shower over the Zebec roof. The next minute, a second rocket rose in answer from some vessel hidden by a point of chalk-cliff. Then there was a sound of muffled oars. "I think there must be two on 'em," said a gray old officer, peering intently into the darkness through a diamond hole in the planks of the shed, "for I hear the oars at the Zebec landing every time as the rocket goes up over the cliff. Now, if I know a spanker-boom from a yard-arm, that there boat never sent up that there rocket. Get your pistols ready, boys, and be ready for a start when I cry 'Now!'"

Another moment, and a dark boat could be seen dimly, its cargo taken in, stealing under the cliff, and passing round the shoulder of land. It is not a white boat then, after all.

"Now!" cried the old boatswain.

The men ran like tigers, with their boats on their shoulders. In a moment they had them in the water, and had leaped into them; in another moment the oars in the row-locks, and the men pulled swiftly in the train of the smugglers. Suddenly, they swerved round the point of land: two objects met their eyes—the boatswain was right—a large heavy lugger, painted a light-grey colour, evidently to better escape detection at night; and a long, sharp-nosed, white centipede—a sort of boat built specially for swiftness, and with planks no thicker than crown-pieces. They both lay in the dark shadow of the promontory, as if waiting for some signal. In a moment, however, they had caught sight of their enemies, and with a shout of defiance and a blaze of small-arms at the approaching boats, put out to sea, aided by a wind just then blowing freshly off the land. The lugger tacked, and putting out sweeps that moved like two great wings, bore off in a contrary direction from the attendant boat, that shot across the sea swift as an arrow, and straight for the French coast. At that moment, the moon shone full upon the smuggler as it left the shadow, and showed its white sides with ghostly distinctness.

At last, then, they were on the trail of the guinea-boat. "Put your backs to it, lads!" roared the boatswain in command: "we Cragford men take the guinea-boat; you Seaford lads board the lugger. Pull away with a will, boys—with a will!"

Off dashed the boats, each after its peculiar prey. Let us follow the more important of the two, the guinea boat, closely pursued as it was by the boatswain and his crew, leaving the lugger to its fate. The coast-blockade men were now so near that they could all but see the faces of the smugglers as they bent savagely at their oars, driving their boat on till its white planks quivered at every stroke.

"Another mile, and we have them between us and the Knocker Sand," said the boatswain, who was steering; "our fortune's made if we only get up to them. Give way, then—give way!"

"I think the beggars are planning some mischief, bosun. I hope they ain't going to fling grenades in on us," said the stroke-oar, as a movement in the guinea boat was now clearly perceptible.

"Hand-grenades be hanged, Jack!" said the boatswain; but I'll be cursed, though, if they ain't going to fling some of their shiners over, to lighten their craft; and we shall get hold of nothing but an empty purse after all, if we don't look out; so pull, boys, pull."

(*To be concluded next week.*)

A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR AND HIS "PARTNER."—A Government Inspector, visiting a lunatic asylum, saw the medical superintendent, and said, "I don't wish to go over the asylum in the usual way, but to mingle with the patients as if I were an officer, a surgeon, or even one of themselves. By so doing, I shall be better enabled to judge of their intellectual state, and of their progress in the direction of sanity.—"With pleasure," said the doctor; "it is Saturday, and we usually have a dance on Saturday night. If you go into the ball-room, as we call it, you will see them dancing and talking without reserve."—"Would it be objectionable if I danced with them?" asked the official. "Not at all," was the reply. The official walked into the ball-room, and, selecting the pretti girl he saw for a partner, was soon keeping up a animated conversation with her. In the course of evening he said to the doctor, "Do you know, girl in the white dress with blue spots is a curious case! I've been talking to her, and I c for the life and soul of me, discover in what direc her mental malady lies. Of course, I saw at she was mad—saw it in the odd look of her She kept looking at me so oddly. I asked her if did not think she was the Queen of England, or ther she had not been robbed of a large fortune the volunteer movement, or jilted by the Prince Wales, and tried to find out the cause of her lun but I couldn't, she was too artful."—"Very li answered the doctor; "you see, she is not a pati she is one of the housemaids, and as sane as you a Meantime, the pretty housemaid went to all her low-servants, and said, "Have you seen the new tient? He's been dancing with me. A fine tall and beautiful whiskers! but as mad as a March h He asked me if I wasn't the Queen of England; volunteer had'nt robbed me of a large fortune; whether the Prince of Wales didn't want to m me He is mad. Isn't it a pity?—such a fine y man!"

VARIETIES.

Who are the best kind of servants for hotels The Inn-experienced.

A bird that always faces the storm—the weath cock.

Armenian women are not permitted, by law speak above a whisper.

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to d later and later every day, said, "I suppose it will at last in not dining till to-morrow."

That was a smart youngster, who, hearing mother remark that she was fond of music claimed, "Then why don't you buy me a drum?

—"Swear not at all," said a chaplain to a troo He replied: "I do not swear at all, but only at t who annoy me."

Farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania are hiring l ers among the rebel paroled prisoners and dese at the low rates of $8 to $16 per month. Govern furnishes these men free transportation.

Keep the horrors at arm's-length. Never tu blessing round to see whether it has a dark side

Poor is the education which neglects the mo while it tries to inform the mind; the highest li ever the apt perfection of the two—the shrine of set fair in the temple of body.

A private in the army recently sent a letter h sweetheart, closing with, "May Heaven cherish keep you from yours truly John Smith."

A foreigner, speaking of the House of Comm says:—"So difficult is it for anything to be heard side its gorgeous walls, that the impatient mem are obliged to be continually calling out, "H hear! hear!"

A spirited lady caught her husband the other in the act of breaking up her crinoline hoops. exertion or something else had a singular effect him. His hair came out at an astonishing rate.

In one of the steamboat races, so frequent on American rivers, when the cry was raised for more barrels of resin for the furnaces, and a m sit on the safety-valve, a timid person offered hi immediately for the post, and was accepted. reason being, that in the case of an explosion, he sure to be safe, if he were on the safety-valve!

A young lady recently entered the shop of a hionable milliner for the purpose of making trifling purchase. "How is your mother, ma politely inquired the lady. "She is not very w replied Affectionate. "Ah! what is the matter her?"—"She fell down stairs, and hurt her cu bender very much."—"Her what?"—"Her cu bender."—"Curtsey-bender! what is that?" ed the puzzled milliner. "Why, her knee," said blushing damsel.

Miss Muloch, well known as the gifted auth "John Halifax," "Life for a Life," "Christian's take," and other popular works, was marri Bath, England, on the 28th of April, to Mr. Cr Glasgow. This gentleman, who is much you than Miss Muloch, was a year or two ago the of a railway accident, by which he lost a leg. taken to a hotel, he was insensible, and the finding about him the address of Miss Muloch, s that lady, who, recognizing a youth whom she known as a boy, nursed him tenderly. The re a wedding.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The world will not have to wait long for the commencement of the performance of the second act of the war, in which the Confederates profess to feel confident that they will be more successful than in the first. There is just a chance, that as the determination to carry on the war west of the Mississippi has been proclaimed after full knowledge of the thoroughness of the collapse of the attempted revolution in the east, the still defiant leaders may have good grounds for believing, from the resources under their control, and the spirit of the population, that they have no reason to give up the struggle in despair; but of late there has been so marked a difference between Confederate promises and performances, that there will be much doubt whether the struggle will be of long continuance. One difficulty, to be sure, to which the succession of late disasters has been very generally attributed—the self-willed interference of Jefferson Davis with the plans of his military officers—is now removed, and so far there may be a prospect of a more successful result. It is obviously essential, however, that their resistance to the authority of the United States government should be crushed as soon as possible, and the task of doing this has been committed to Gen. Sheridan, whose dashing operations in the Shenandoah valley and raids around Richmond contributed as much as anything to compel the surrender of Gen. Lee, with all its momentous consequences. Gen. Sheridan has already left Washington, and passed through Cincinnati on his way southwest, to take command in the Department of Texas. It is understood he has authority to collect all the available troops, and transfer them to Galveston, and thence to march upon Kirby Smith's forces. He goes with orders to destroy and lay waste if the Confederates persist in holding out. In this noble work he is to be assisted by the experienced services of Gens. Custer and Merritt. Texas, however, has not so many railways and towns of importance to be laid waste as the older States, while its immense extent of territory is in itself a guarantee for the safety of most of the plantations. If the invading force keeps together in a body, it will take a long time and be a "big job" to overrun the interior; while if the work of destruction is committed to scattered parties, they will be apt to get into difficulties the further they get into the interior. It is anticipated by some, who admit that Texas might prove no mean antagonist, from her population and wealth, that the desire to save their property from destruction, will induce the people to make a prompt submission. The majority, however, are slaveholders, and the certainty that they will lose this species of property if they yield, may induce them to fight, as they will be no worse off if they are whipped. They have, in their climate and the greater distance from the North, and their proximity to Mexico, circumstances in their favour which were not possessed by other parts of the Confederacy. —Gen. Kirby Smith is reported to have been assassinated; but as Benjamin and Breckenridge, who are according to some accounts hiding in Florida, are believed to have escaped across the Mississippi, the Confederates will find in these able and determined men some compensation for his alleged loss.

Jefferson Davis was not taken overland direct to Washington, but was sent, with the other prisoners captured at the same time, by steamer to Fort Monroe, where he arrived on the 19th inst. On the same steamer were the Confederate Vice-President A. H. Stephens, and Gen. Wheeler, who were captured, and Clement C. Clay, who surrendered himself. The last is charged with inciting the murder of President Lincoln. Some of the prisoners were removed from the steamer on the 21st, but Davis and his family, for whose safe custody provision has been made in the casemates of the forts, were still left on board. He is detained there till all the evidence of his complicity in the assassination conspiracy is collected.—Although efforts have been made, through the medium of the telegraph, to manufacture a public belief in his guilt, none of the evidence yet published, implicates him in the slightest degree. A letter in cypher, found in Booth's trunk, was written in a corresponding system to some found in the office of the Confederate Secretary of State; but this fact, alone, proves nothing as to there having been any correspondence between Booth and the Confederate leaders on the subject of assassination.

The assassination conspiracy trial is not likely to be terminated this week. The counsel for the prisoners have summoned nearly 200 witnesses for the defence. The doors are closed when important witnesses, who do not wish their names published, testify against them.

The negro troops give trouble, as well as the other liberated slaves, and need white soldiers to keep them in order, as will be seen by the following:—

MEMPHIS, May 19.—The influx of paroled Confederate troops into Memphis caused a great excitement among the negro troops. They got up a plot to assassinate every Confederate soldier in Memphis, in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre. Their plot was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard to watch the movements of the negroes. At a given hour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose, when they were ordered back again by the white troops. The negroes refused to obey the orders and a fight ensued. After a sharp conflict, twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded, and driven back in confusion into the fort.

Arrival of the Hansa.

The steamer Hansa, from Southampton on the 10th, arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

The Prince of Wales opened the Dublin International Exhibition on the 9th. Ten thousand people were present.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the debate on Mr. Baines' borough franchise bill was resumed. Mr. Gregory thought if it were passed it would lead directly to universal suffrage. Sir George Grey said the Government would not bind themselves to a £6 franchise. Mr. Horsman said the bill was only an instalment, and must lead ultimately to universal suffrage. Mr. Disraeli warned the House against sanctioning anything resembling democracy, calling on them to reject the bill by a large majority.

The House divided on the motion for the previous question—ayes 214, nays 288—majority 74. The bill was therefore lost.

FRANCE.—The Empress presided at the State Council on the 6th, and afterwards received the American ambassador and addressed a private letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln.

The Emperor had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria, urging them to become attached to the soil, treating the Arabs as fellow countrymen, and saying: "We must be masters, because more civilised, generous, and because stronger." The Emperor was received everywhere enthusiastically. He issued a proclamation to the Arabs, calling on them to recognise the decrees of Providence. Two millions of Arabs cannot resist forty millions of Frenchmen.

The *Europe*, published at Frankfort, has been suppressed because of an article defending political assassination.

ITALY.—The *Italia* says:—"Italy recognizes the Pope as chief of Catholicism, and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.

The municipality of Palermo have determined that one of the streets in that city shall be named after President Lincoln.

AUSTRIA.—Austria declines to discuss with Prussia compensation for the Duchies. She might do so in reference to Lauenberg.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND MEXICO.—A week or two since, the New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the relations of the United States to Mexico, editorially asserted "it is impossible to doubt that within the next few months volunteers will pour out of this country into Mexico by thousands. There will not necessarily be any violation of neutrality laws." * * "There is not one man in ten thousand, from Maine to Mexico, who would not rejoice in the declaration of the Monroe doctrine as a holy part of the national creed. Nor would the fear of foreign war produce one particle of change in that joy. On the contrary, we are bound to inform our foreign readers that, from our point of view, which is in our opinion one of calm and impartial vision, the people of this country are more ready to plunge into a foreign war to-day, with all our debt, and all our responsibility, than they ever were at any former period of our history. This is a plain fact."

Yet a few days after the Journal said:—

"The Mexican emigration scheme is proving less than a 'nine days' wonder.' The excitement in this city with regard to it has quite died out. Many names are known to have been registered at certain offices, but there are doubts whether a single person has bound himself to aid in the colonization of Sonora. The few men who appear to be committed to the enterprise are all colonels or reputed confidential agents of eminent and invisible personages. The rank and file have not yet had sufficient inducements offered to them. The whole question of enlisting in this mysterious movement turns less on the popular sympathy with the Mexican Liberals, or the American affection for the Monroe doctrine, or a desire to gratify that insatiate taste for fighting which is said to linger in the breasts of our discharged veterans, than on the money (part cash down) to be made out of it."

It is stated that the dying Czarewitch, while Princess Dagmar and his brother Alexander were by his bedside, charged the latter with the continuance of his affections for his betrothed, and bequeathed her to him as his future bride.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." During the month of January, 1861, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, denounced the government from his seat in the United States Senate, and foreshadowed the course since pursued by him. Arising from the adjoining desk, and almost shaking his finger in the face of the speaker, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, exclaimed: "If I were President of the United States, I would arrest you as a traitor, and if convicted, I would, by the Eternal, hang you as a traitor." Mr. Johnson has the power to carry this threat into execution, and that he will do so seems evident from the recent utterances of the journals published in the interest of his administration.

A most extraordinary story has been floated in Europe, to the effect that a man so urgently desired to see the Pope that the Chamberlain, though against the rule, consented to ask his Holiness if he would see the man. The Chamberlain found the Pope praying, and was twice answered, "It is no use for me to see a dead man;" upon returning to the spot where he had left the man, the Chamberlain to his horror and wonder found him lying dead, and on searching him discovered a revolver and dagger, proving the man to have premeditated assassination who was thus stricken by the hand of the Almighty in the moment of the attempt which was strangely revealed to the Pope.

RELIEF FOR GEN. LEE.—It is stated by Confederate prisoners and paroled men of Lee's army, now in New York that during the last two weeks over forty thousand dollars have been subscribed by the wealthy secessionists of Baltimore and vicinity for the purpose of relieving General Lee and his family from actual suffering for the common necessaries of life, caused by the confiscation of his property and the destruction of all his household goods and chattels by the different armed bodies who have domiciled themselves during the last four years at his mansion on Arlington Heights. They also affirm that the sum would be increased to one hundred thousand dollars without going outside of the limits of Baltimore.

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American War News.

The Confederate fleet in the Tombigbee river, consisting of twelve vessels, was surrendered on the 9th inst. Two commodores and 150 other Confederate officers surrendered with their vessels and were paroled.—The ram Stonewall, whose presence in the West Indies had caused much alarm to the shipping interest of the United States, has been placed by her commander, Capt. Page, in the hands of the Captain-General of Cuba; the officers and men being paid off and put ashore.—The Confederate navy is disappearing as completely as the army has done, only the Shenandoah and perhaps another cruiser in the East Indies remaining uncaptured. Under these circumstances, little difficulty will be made by foreign powers about withdrawing their recognition of the belligerent rights of the South.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation, opening the ports hitherto blockaded, except those in Texas, to foreign commerce, after the 1st of July next; and further announcing that all persons attempting to enter the ports of Texas under the pretence of belligerent rights, will be held and dealt with as pirates.

Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay have been removed to Fort Monroe. Davis's family and Clay's wife are to be sent South again. It is said that a true bill will be found against Davis for treason.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 27.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

In a few weeks' time the result of the visit of the Canadian delegation to England, who have gone to confer with the Imperial authorities on matters connected with the Confederation of all the British North American provinces generally, and with the defence of Canada in particular, will become known. There is no likelihood that the Home government will take any direct steps to force Confederation on the Provinces which have rejected the Quebec scheme; but indirectly a pretty strong hint of their opinion of the rejection seems to have been given by a large reduction in the sums which were to have expended on the fortifications in New Brunswick this year.

This, however, may be only a precautionary measure, till an opportunity has been afforded of ascertaining what amount of truth there may be in the Globe's assertion that half the people in Canada are in favour of annexation to the United States—as the outlay in the Maritime Provinces would to a certain extent be also on behalf of Canada.

The defence of Canada, therefore, will be the principal point for the delegation to arrange. It has been reported that they offered to take the whole responsibility of providing for the necessary works of defence on condition that Great Britain would undertake the guarantee of the Provincial debt, and that this has been rejected. That is likely enough—for if Canada, as has been asserted, cannot be defended on its own soil against attack from the United States—why should Great Britain virtually assume the payment of the debt of a Province which is destined to become a part of the neighbouring Republic? The continuance of the connection between Canada and England appears to depend, then, upon the delegates hitting upon some other scheme, which shall be effective for defence, without imposing too great a strain upon the limited resources of the Province. Can that be done? Upon the answer of the people of Canada, the future of this country turns.

The discussion to which the question has already given rise, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, tends to the conclusion that the material interests of Canada and England would both be promoted by the connection between them being severed. So far as England is concerned, there can be little doubt on the point, while Americans avow that they can safely bully England so long as she is in honour bound to undertake the defence of Canada. It is not so clear, however, that the Colony would be equally benefited by the change. In our opinion, annexation is the only alternative. If it is not to the interest of Great Britain, under existing circumstances, to guarantee the safety of Canada from foreign attacks, what inducement would there be to take up cudgels in her behalf, if as an independent nation, she became involved in a quarrel on her own account with some other power; or what probability is there that Mr. D. McGee's suggestion (adopted by the *Independent*) of her guaranteed neutrality, by England, France, and the United States, will be accepted by the latter, when, by declining to enter into the arrangement, they can, as it is assumed, annex not only Canada, but as much more of British North America as suits their purpose, at any time? Not much, we are inclined to think.

Next week we will endeavour to state briefly why we do not believe that the condition of Canada would be materially improved by annexation.

The Queen's Birthday.

The 24th of May, being the 46th anniversary of the birth of our gracious Queen, was generally observed as a holiday in Madoc, and yet, to tell the truth, the village never presented a duller appearance. The stores were closed; everybody that had an opportunity was out boating on Hog Lake, picnicing, or riding into the country; and as no inducements in the shape of games were held out to attract visitors from a distance, the place seemed nearly deserted. In the afternoon, an attempt at amusement was made by playing the "goose" and other games, but there was not life enough in them to gather together an admiring audience. The principal evidence of the holiday character of the day was the display of some nondescript flags, in which the "red, white, and blue" were certainly introduced, but without producing any recognized or recognizable "British" banner. In front of the Post office floated the tricolored flag of France. As perhaps not one person out of a hundred of British birth could correctly combine the crosses and the colours of the "Union Jack," the absence of what has been poetically termed the "meteor-flag" of England may be attributed to the want of a able pattern, and not to any lack of loyalty.

If Madoc looked dull, however, it could called quiet; for the cannon which always do on occasions of public rejoicing, was brought service; and as those who take charge of it apparently come to the conclusion that no powder they may put in can possibly burst it, ning reports were heard at irregular inter through the day, and a considerable part of the ceding night, which were echoed and re-echo grand style by the surrounding woods.

A small supply of fireworks was procured by scription; but the display was not at all and unless some better arrangements are pr for a future occasion, it is not very probable money will again be contributed for this pur If the boys are to be allowed to chase one fireworks in hand, among the spectators, let them the funds for that amusement themselves.

While the advocates of fireworks grumbled Good Templars' "Social" being held on the evening, the pyrotechnic display interfered with it, causing a lengthy delay in the com ment of the proceedings, and to some extent ably, diminishing the attendance. The "Soc gave general satisfaction and passed off well Templars entertaining the audience with addr and recitations. Besides aiding in the good w promoting temperance, these Socials develop talents of the members for public speaking, has been hitherto, and still is, devoted too ex upon clergymen and a few other "represen men." The proceedings were appropriately by singing the National Anthem.

SPECULAR IRON ORE.—We have received from James Best, Senior, a very fine specimen of ore, he picked off the surface of his farm, on lot 21 Sixth Concession of Madoc, some years ago. pearance it exactly resembles the Red Hem which will shortly be forwarded by Mr. Wallb to the Iron-works at Three Rivers, to be tested. Best has not made any examination for the pur of ascertaining in what quantity the ore may be fo but has been assured by persons exploring for per, that there are indications of an extensive mine on his land.

We learn that this ore is to be found in other of the township than those mentioned two or weeks since, so that there is no doubt that when a demand for it shall arise, Madoc can furnish eral supply. Specimens of it ought to be forwa to the Canadian Department in the International hibition now open at Dublin.

COPPER MINING.—Since the heavy discount American money which ruled during the past put a stop to speculation in mining rights in North Riding, little has been said about the co mines in Madoc. We hear, however, that the of exploration has been resumed on the lot adjoi that where the first discovery of copper was made this township. Capitalists not showing much will hess to embark their money in such enterpris this neighbourhood at present, the owner of the and some practical miners are, we learn, prosecu the search on shares, on their own account. T after all, is the right way. Capital can only furn the means of employing labour: and if there is per to be found in paying quantities, men can more profit by labouring for their own benefit getting it out, than by selling their labour to oth If these parties, by continuing at the work, their faith in the ultimate richness of the mine, fairly develop it, they will have taken a more tive step than any yet made towards attracting tal to this section of the country.

A CHILD'S MISTAKE.—In the early part of last week, Fraser Aylesworth, a fine little fellow nearly three years of age, son of Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, met with a painful accident through swallowing a small quantity of strong lye, which was being leached for the purpose of making soft soap. The child came into the house and asked for a cup, to get a drink, and as soon as his request was granted, started off in the direction of the pail into which the lye was running. At once suspecting he had mistaken the lye for syrup, Mrs. Aylesworth ran after him to stop him; but, with a child's wilfulness, this only confirmed him in his intention, and he succeeded in reaching the lye, dipping in his cup, and swallowing some, before his mother could catch him. He vomited the dangerous liquid almost immediately, but not before his mouth, throat and inside were seriously and painfully injured by it. All available remedies were at once applied, fortunately in time to prevent fatal results; although for some days the child's altered appearance showed how much he had suffered from the consequences of his mistake.—This seems to be one of the sort of accidents which "will happen in the best regulated families."

During the thunderstorm of Sunday evening, the lightning struck the wharf-house occupied by Mr. Henry Petty, and demolished the lantern on the top, besides shattering the gable considerably. Another flash struck a fence belonging to Mr. Woodly, in West Belleville, and shattered two of the posts badly.—*Independent.*

The *Leader*, in an article on emigration, says, "Belleville, with a population of 7,000, has lost 150 of her inhabitants within a year." Unfortunately, however, the loss is estimated at nearly ten times that number. Our contemporary must have dropped a cipher.—*Ib.*

The gentlemen from Belleville, who obtained certificates at the late military examination, held at Kingston on the 10th, 11th and 12th, were:—1st Class—Messrs. M. Bowell, J. W. Thompson, and S. S. Lazier. 2nd Class—Messrs. M. Crombie, L. H. Henderson, and A. H. Meyers.

From Europe.

The steamship China, with news from Europe to the 14th, arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, the question as to whether the government had resolved to withdraw belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. White, was not put.

The Morning Post in an editorial on the same subject says:—"Mr. White postponed his question in the absence of Lord Palmerston, but it is unquestionably one to which an answer must be speedily given."

The Post adds:—"It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Confederate government has ceased to exist. The South ceases to be a belligerent, when it no longer possesses the means of prosecuting the war, and as it has already made admission to that effect, in the original convention between Johnson and Sherman, no cause for complaint will be given, if neutral powers endorse the confession."

The Daily News notices, as among the most pleasing features of the recent intelligence from America, the improved feeling of the citizens of the United States towards England. There are evidences of this on every hand, but they are especially visible in the altered tone of their most representative newspapers.

In opposition to this the Morning Herald gives rumors that Sir F. Bruce complains of the difficulty of maintaining friendly relations with the Washington Government, and that Mr. Adams has presented claims for losses by the Alabama.

The Daily News denies that fresh claims have been made by President Johnson, and says the question stands just where Mr. Lincoln left it.

F. & A. M.

Madoc Lodge, No. 48, G. R. C.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION of the above LODGE will be held at the HALL of the Lodge, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th day of June next. A Full Attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Order of the W. M.

JAMES O'HARA, Junior, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Farmers!

BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

Is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

May 10, 1865. S. J. GRIFFIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th April, 1865.

Adams, John	Hazzard, Joseph
Adrain, H	Hover, H
Bacon, John	How, Simon
Bateman, Jnr	Jones, W H
Blakely, James	Labell, John (2)
Bristol, W	Langan, James
Bryant, C B	Mandebe, J M
Burk, Mr S	McCoy, S H
Butterfield, J L	Munroe, L
Carman, John	Prime, A (2)
Carscallen, L	Philips, H
Chambers, James	Philips, Mrs E
Connor, John	Rassburer, Miss M
Corby, Nancy	Riggs, W F
Pelyea, Wm	Rupert, Ann
Devolin, Wm	Rupert, John
Dunn, James	Soans, John
Eager, Elizabeth (2)	Stephens, Mrs Mary
Ellis, A	Shetbram, James
Evans, B F	Thomson, John
Fitzpatrick, D	Wannamaker, John
Fones, Daniel	Wannemaker, J & J
Fox, John	Waters, P
Fox, J C	Webster, Wm
Gay, Robert	West, John
Greenes, James	Young, Jacob
Hazzard, James	Ulman, Jacob

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

MISS SMITH,

MUSIC TEACHER,

MADOC.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

FARM TO LET.

THE FARM, containing 200 acres, Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of Huntingdon, with extensive buildings, known as

"The Old Francis Place."

Rent moderate.

This Farm is on the County gravel road from Belleville to MADOC, Five Miles from the latter place, where there is a cash market for produce. Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or
M. P. HAYES, Madoc.

April 16, 1864.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the government allowance of road across Lot 17, between the Third and Fourth Concessions, in lieu of the road given by them across their lots.

ANDREW BEGG.
HENRY ROBINSON.

Madoc, March 24, 1865.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the Government allowance of road between Lots 10 and 11 in the Eighth Concession of Madoc, in lieu of the road now running across the East half of Lot No. 11.

JOSEPH HAZZARD.

Madoc, May 4, 1865.

L. O. L.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DISTRICT LODGE NO. 6 FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, will meet at HAZZARD'S CORNERS, on Saturday, the 27th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of regular business.

By Order CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

Madoc, May 9th, 1865.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, May 27, 1865.

ASHES	$4 50 ⅌ 2000.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	50 cents.
WHEAT	$1.00.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	80 cents.
HIDES	$2.
PORK	$ ⅌ bbl.
BUTTER	7½d ⅌ lb.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	$

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 4s 6d @ 5s. 6d. Spring Wheat, 5s 0d @ 5s 6d. Rye, 3s 3d. Barley, 3s 3d @ 3s 6d. Oats, 2s 3d @ 2s 6d. Peas, 4s 6d @ 5s 0d. Butter 9d. Eggs, 6d. Hides firm, at 12s 6d @ 100. Pelts, steady at 6s 3d for fresh. Wool, 5s 0d. Potash, 22s 6d.

THIS IS ALL.

Trying, trying—always trying—
  Falling down to save a fall ;
Living by the dint of dying—
  This is all !

Giving, giving—always giving—
  Gathering just abroad to cast ;
Dying by the dint of living
  At the last !

Sighing, smiling—smiling, sighing—
  Sun in shade, and shade in sun ;
Dying, living—living, dying—
  Both in one !

Hoping in our very fearing,
  Striving hard against our strife,
Drifting in the stead of steering,
  This is life !

Seeming to believe in seeming,
  Half disproving, to approve ;
Knowing that we dream, in dreaming,
  This is love !

Being in our weakness, stronger—
  Living where there is no breath ;
Feeling harm can harm no longer,
  This is death !

THE GUINEA SMUGGLERS.

(Concluded.)

The boatswain was right. In the clear moonlight that now shone full on the chase, still much ahead of the blockade men, a man could be seen to stoop over the side of the boat, with a small bag he had dragged to the gunwale, and slash it twice with a knife ; the guineas poured out in a golden stream into the sea. Six times he cut open bags, and six times the gold poured into the sea. The coast-blockade men gave a yell of rage and vexation as the bright spadaces dashed in the moonlight and disappeared for ever. The smugglers answered with a laugh of triumph, as their boat, now so much lightened, shot forth as if a steam-engine had suddenly propelled it. In ten minutes, they had gained considerably on their opponents ; in another twenty, their boat was out of sight, faded away into the inner brightness of the moonlight.

"If Old Harry hasn't had a trick as coxen in that craft to-night, I'm a Dutchman," growled the boatswain, as reluctantly he gave orders to pull back to the shore.

"And the blessed golden guineas," said the stroke-oar, "gone to make oyster-beds of. It's a sin and a shame, that's what I call it. But get home, boys ; the cursed boat has witchcraft in it. Master Bosun is right : no one will ever catch it ; that's my opinion."

A more serious misfortune, in the meantime, happened to the companion boat. The revenue-men had already headed it, and were turning to board—cutlasses between their teeth and loaded pistols in their belts—when suddenly, to their horror, the lugger boldly put on all sail, and bore straight down on them. There was no possibility of escape. In a moment their boat was cut in two, and a few shattered planks were all that were left of it. Three of the men, encumbered with their heavy coats, instantly sank ; another clung to the rudder, and for a moment or two floated ; four others, crying for mercy, clung to the gunwales of the lugger.

"Mercy !" cried one of the smugglers, seizing a carpenter's axe ; "yes, the same mercy, you devils, as the poor fellows who rot in chains at Cragford got : we'll have no one to witness against us." And as he said this, with dreadful curses, the wretch lopped at the hands of one of the revenue-men, who fell bleeding into the sea. The other three relinquished their hold, and fell backwards, and were almost instantly drowned.

Then crowding all sail, the lugger steered straight for Gravelines with its crew of murderers and outlaws. The night after this cruel murder, and while all Seaford was shuddering at the news, Wedger's son ran away from his father's house, leaving a short letter behind to say that, sick of the law and the severity and dulness of his father's house, he had enlisted, and hoped no further inquiries would be made for him. Wedger bore the disappointment with deep grief, though he treated the act as a mere young man's caprice, a mere intention. He would soon tire of it, he said ; he would return when the freak was over, and all his money was gone.

A few days after, news that could not be gainsaid reached Wedger. The guinea smugglers had been tracked to a fisherman's house in a lonely lane not far beyond Eastbourne. They were going to keep close there all day, and at night to strike into the interior. The murderers of the revenue galley-men were, it was well known, among them.

Wedger's and the magistrate's plans were soon taken. At sunset, a cordon of revenue-men closed in on the cottage ; among them, but not in the van of the attacking-party, were Wedger and pompous, strutting Mr. Damerham, neither of them much liking the affair, but determined to personally superintend an arrest that might else be bungled, and prove a failure ; not, indeed, that either were cowards, but only that fighting was not their profession.

The whole country was crying for the lives of these guilty men, who so long had evaded detection, and whose crimes had now turned public opinion unchangeably against them. "The gibbet was crying for them," was the popular saying, and certain popularity awaited the captors.

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The attack was so sudden and unexpected, the tired smugglers having set no pickets, and the night being so stormy, that the whole gang were surprised sleeping, drinking or half disarmed. The blockade-men poured in with cutlasses drawn and pistols cocked. For five minutes the fight was hot and obstinate enough, but at the end of that time six of the smugglers were wounded and manacled, and four lay dead upon the cabin floor under a pile of broken chairs, bottles, and benches. Three or four only of the victorious party were put *hors du combat*.

Into the stifling room, still choked with powder-smoke and slippery with blood, came Mr. Wedger and Mr. Damerham. The attorney, rubbing his hands, coolly asked "how many of the rascals had been killed."

"Four on 'em are dead chickens," said the boatswain, pulling his forelock, and scraping with his right foot, as a mark of respect to lawful authority ; "and there they lie, just where we shot 'em. I say, you, Jack Tiller, clear off their top hampers, and let's look at their faces. There was one lad, a sort of cap'in, I think, who was very spiteful with his cutlash, to be sure, till I caught him over the left eye. Turn 'em over, lads, and let's look at their faces."

The men, half in the dark, cleared away the broken chairs as the boatswain ordered, and dragged out the dead one by one. The first body drawn out was that of the young man the boatswain had shot. He was quite dead ; a bullet had struck him just over the left eye. There was a quiet fixed smile on his lips.

"Here's the young game-cock," said the boatswain, touching the body in a friendly manner with his foot. "Give us a lantern here, one of ye ; Mr. Wedger wants to look at our dead birds."

The stroke-oar obediently brought his dark lantern with an 'Ay, ay, sir," and turned it full and suddenly on the face of the dead youth ; but Wedger was standing with his back to the body, talking to Mr. Damerham at the time, and for a moment did not turn round. The boatswain, pulling the attorney respectfully by the sleeve, asked him if he wouldn't like to see the "dead rogues who had gone and shirked the gallows."

Wedger, half petulantly turning round, said, "Certainly."

The boatswain pointed down silently to the dead youth, on whose face the stroke-oar's lantern was shedding a strong yellow light.

Wedger turned, and gave one keen look ; the next moment, without saying a word, he threw his arms into the air, and fell in a deathlike swoon on the body. It was the attorney's wretched son. The poor scapegrace had long been secretly enrolled in the gang of guinea smugglers.

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Wedger never wholly rallied ; on recovering from his swoon, paralysis seized him, and he died within the year, a broken-hearted, imbecile man.

Of the guinea smugglers, three were hung, and the rest transported. Jumper Davis, with Polly and her lover, fled to France, and soon after emigrated for America, where they eventually did well.

As for Mr. Damerham, he told his stories of the guinea smugglers and the City Light-horse Volunteers till he reached a good old age, and finally, like other City Light-horse Volunteers, he died, leaving behind him an epitaph, written by himself, in the character of virtuous church-warden, in large gilt letters, in front of the organ gallery in Seaford Church.

THE PREACHER AND THE COBBLER.—In bygone years, when travelling was neither so cheap nor expeditious as in the present day, and when there were neither steam-boats nor railroads, many unordained preachers who had often to go long distances to supply vacancies, sometimes had horses to carry themselves and their luggage from village to village, and from church to church. Some of these equestrian probationers were not greatly liked by the managers of poor congregations, as they had not only to maintain the preachers, but also to provide food and stabling for their nags. One of these probationers, belonging to what was called the Old Light denomination, was often appointed to officiate in a village in Fife, and would honour one of his hearers—a cobbler—with his custom when he needed a stitch in his saddle-bags, or required his shoe-leather to be repaired, without proferring any fee for the service. Andrew, the man of leather, though considered well-to-do in the world, was rather greedy and Nabal-like ; and one day, when the wandering divine called upon him to do a little job, hinted that if he gave his labour free, he at least should be paid for his materials, as he did not get his leather without money. "Dinna grudge, Andrew," replied his reverence, "for if ye dinna be rewarded in this world, you're sure to be rewarded in the next." This, however, did not altogether satisfy Andrew, who still demurred ; which being observed by his worthy and prudent wife, who was devotedly attached to her church and the cause, she slipped half-a-crown into the preacher's hand, who forthwith transferred it to Andrew, who immediately expressed his satisfaction and his willingness to do any other job that was needed, being thus paid in his own coin.

VARIETIES.

"I'm attached to you, and yet I wish myself away," as the overloaded donkey said to the cart.

A governess, advertising for a situation, says she is perfect mistress of her own tongue.

The Lake Superior mines produced copper last year, valued at $6,850,000.

The game of billiards was invented, in 1571, by a French artist, Henrique Devigne.

Happiness is perfume that one cannot shed on another without a few drops falling on one's self.

It has become fashionable in the English aristocratic world to have cards of invitation printed in alternating red and black letters.

Young divinity students may be said to be happy when they look *for lawn*, and when they find it may be said to have *a surplice* of joy.

A recruit, going through the exercise of sword, asked how he should parry. "Never mind," said the old hussar who was fencing-master of the regiment : "you only cut—let the enemy parry."

A gun cast several months ago at Pittsburg received the very appropriate name of Beel... It carries a ball of 1080 lbs in weight, and a charge of 100 lbs of powder.

The true reader loves poetry and prose, fiction, history, seriousness and mirth, because he is a thorough human being, and contains portions of all the faculties to which they appeal.

The Glasgow Mail reports that a new religious sect called the "Perfectionists," has appeared at ...stone. They profess to be incapable of committing sin of any kind, and assume to be pure and perfect in thought, word and deed.

Shakspere tells us that "there is no art to find the mind's construction in the face." It appears, however, according to a theory newly broached in London, that it can be discerned in the feet.

A reverend member of the Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr informs the compositors of the daily press that it is their duty to spend the 24 hours of the Sabbath in rest, *and other exercises*...

James II. remarked one day to his courtiers that he never knew a modest man make his way at Court. To this a gentleman present replied, "Please your Majesty, whose fault is that ?"

As a worthy baronet was gazing one evening at the gaslights in front of the Mansion House, an acquaintance came up to him, and said, "Well, Sir William, are you studying astronomy ?"—"No," replied the alderman, "I am studying gastronomy."

An Englishman met with a North American Indian, and in the course of conversation was very anxious to impress him with the greatness of the British Empire. "The sun," said he, "never sets on British dominion. Do you understand how that is ?"—"Oh, yes," said the Indian, "that is because God is afraid to trust them in the dark."

Dr. Jasper Main, who lived in the reign of Charles I. of England, was celebrated as a scholar and wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity to innocent raillery and practical jokes. Before his death he told his servant, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had left him something that would make him drink. The servant concluded that something handsome had been left to him ; but, after his master's death, his disappointment was great on finding that his legacy consisted of nothing but a red herring !